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PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL TO CONVENE IN DAMASCUS SOON

JN1021737Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, has reported that the PLO Central Council [PCC] will soon be called to convene in Damascus in order to be briefed on the efforts being exerted for Palestinian national unity and to set the venue for the convocation of the 14th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC].

Moreover, the Committee on Palestinian National Unity will resume its meetings next week to complete its discussion of the remaining requirements for the implementation of full national unity.

It is noteworthy that the committee held a meeting in Damascus yesterday evening in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the PNC; secretaries general of all the Palestinian revolution factions, and some members of the PLO Central Council.

ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIES BOARD TO MEET IN CAIRO 28 OCT

JN101128Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Sharjah, 10 October--The board of directors of the Arab Military Industries Organization will meet in Cairo on 28 October to discuss new projects and consider future plans. This was announced by Shaykh Faysal ibn Sultan al-Qasimi, member of the board, who also said that the board will submit its recommendations to the higher committee of the organization for approval.

Shaykh Faysal also said that the date of this meeting was fixed during the board's last meeting in Abu Dhabi. Therefore, he cannot definitely say if the changes reported in the press concerning the board chairman would result in the postponement of the meeting.

QNA: PLO POSITIONS ON AUTONOMY PLAN EXPLAINED

NC091058Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 9 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 9 October--In a dispatch from Beirut, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reports today that two positions emerged during a recent meeting of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting was held to discuss the autonomy plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the tactics to be followed in this respect, following a request from the West Bank mayors who had sent an envoy to Beirut to discuss this subject with the PLO.

The newspaper says that the first position calls for rejecting and condemning the autonomy plan and boycotting the elections which will be held in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in accordance with the Camp David documents.

Ahmad ad-Dajani, a member of the PLO Executive Committee who is described by the newspaper as a big supporter of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's policy, is cited by the newspaper as having told the meeting that elections will be held within 3 months. Ad-dajani's words have been considered as a message from President as-Sadat to the PLO.

The newspaper says that the supporters of the second position believe that participation of the national elements in these elections and the triumph of the supporters of the Palestinian revolution will foil the autonomy plan. The supporters of the first position, however, have affirmed the need to draw a distinction between the municipal elections and the autonomy elections, since the latter have a political character. In addition, participation in these elections means acceptance of the Camp David documents and their results and is tantamount to admitting to the colonist that his colonialism is legal.

KUWAIT

SARKIS HOLDS TALKS IN KUWAIT, DEPARTS

LD111028Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Talks between the Kuwaiti and Lebanese sides were held at 0900 today, Wednesday 11 October 1978, at As-Salam palace. The Kuwaiti side was headed by his highness the amir; the Lebanese side by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. Present were the heir apparent and prime minister and a number of senior officials and members of the delegations accompanying the Lebanese president.

An authorized official source stated, following the meeting, that the talks basically dealt with the development of the current situation in fraternal Lebanon and means of restoring calm and stability to Lebanon. At the request of His Excellency President Sarkis, Kuwait has agreed to the convening of an urgent conference of the foreign ministers of the states that are taking part in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, on Sunday morning, 15 October 1978.

Kuwait appeals to all Lebanese to administer self-restraint so as to protect independent and united Lebanon, this being a step toward understanding and brotherhood among all Lebanese regardless of their sects. Kuwait declares its readiness to give all the support and aid it can give to fraternal Lebanon.

His Excellency President Sarkis and delegation left Kuwait about 1230 this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by his excellency the amir, the heir apparent and prime minister and a number of senior officials.

QATAR

QNA: SARKIS ARRIVES IN QATAR 10 OCTOBER

NC101615Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 10 October--Lebanese president Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi at 1630 today on a brief visit to Qatar as part of his current tour of a number of states in the area.

President Sarkis is accompanied by a delegation including Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT SARKIS

LD101230Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 10 October--Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated that Saudi Arabia supports the efforts of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to establish security and stability in fraternal Lebanon.

In a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY, his royal highness said that this matter was the basic subject raised during the Saudi-Lebanese talks. There was an agreement of opinion on this subject and on the measures that should be followed. Our view of the matter is identical and agreement is complete, he said.

Sarkis Reports on Talks

LD101232Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis has stated that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, dealt with the urgent measures that should be adopted within the Arab framework to put a halt to [word indistinct] security in Lebanon and tackle the problems from which it is suffering which have led to the deterioration and eruption of the situation.

In a statement today before his departure from Jidda airport, President Sarkis said: We have come to an understanding with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, on the need to convene an Arab conference in Lebanon on 15 October for the countries that have a part in and support the Arab Deterrent Forces and on the need to strengthen the role of the Arab countries, including the kingdom, in finding solutions to the Lebanese tragedy.

The president went on to say: It is natural that I should have started my restricted tour with a visit to the kingdom to discuss with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the results of the Riyadh decision which have been implemented. The president pointed out the concern shown by the kingdom regarding the Lebanese question which resulted in convening the Riyadh conference.

SNA: SARKIS, SYRIA AGREE TO SAUDI-PROPOSED TALKS ON LEBANON

LD101445Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 10 Oct, SNA--The kingdom, in the statement issued today on the visit of the President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis and his talks with Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, has declared that, in response to the wish of the president of Lebanon and with the support of fraternal Syria, agreement has been reached on the urgent need to convene a conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries supporting and participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces next Sunday morning 15 October in Lebanon under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis.

The kingdom has appealed to all Lebanese to be self-controlled and to do all that is bound to protect Lebanese interests and to lead the country toward calm at this critical moment in order to devote themselves to the reconstruction of their homeland. The kingdom in its statement has emphasized that, as is its custom, it will contribute all it can afford by way of assistance and backing to achieve the aspired aim for the good of fraternal Lebanon. It also has spoken of its total conviction that peaceful solutions should stem from within Lebanon and from the will of the Lebanese themselves in their various sects.

The following is the text of the kingdom's statement:

In an atmosphere replete with the spirit of frankness and cordiality and from the background of fraternal feelings and ties of friendship which link the two fraternal countries--the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Lebanon--President Ilyas Sarkis, had a meeting with HRH Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, in the presence of the two accompanying delegations, on the night of Monday 9 October. The discussion was concentrated on the development of the present security situation in Lebanon. Their views coincided on several points.

And in response to the wish of President Sarkis, which is supported by fraternal Syria and stemming from the total understanding of the Lebanese reality, agreement has been reached on the following:

First: The need to convene an urgent conference for the foreign ministers of the Arab countries supporting and participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces under the chairmanship of President Sarkis in Lebanon on the morning of next Sunday 15 October 1978.

Second: It has been decided to appeal to all Lebanese during this critical period to have self-control and to work for everything which will be bound to protect Lebanese interests, will lead the country toward calm and will create an atmosphere conducive to understanding and fraternity and creating confidence in the citizens in order to devote themselves to the reconstruction of their homeland and to head it toward peace, prosperity and advancement. Saudi Arabia is confident that peaceful solutions should stem from Lebanon and from the will of the Lebanese themselves in their various sects. The kingdom will, as is its custom, contribute all the assistance and backing it can achieve the aspired aim for the good of fraternal Lebanon.

SNA: NIGERIAN DEPUTY CONFERS ON OIL PRICE HIKE POSSIBILITIES

LD100955Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 10 Oct--Nigerian Chief of Staff and Vice Chairman of the Supreme Military Council [SMC] Moussa Shehu Yar'adua has stated that it has been agreed yesterday with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, to form Saudi-Nigerian committees to discuss details of trade and economic cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Nigeria.

He praised Arab-African cooperation and said that the Afro-Arab summit has contributed to strengthening these relations. He hailed the role Saudi Arabia is playing to strengthen, encourage and develop Afro-Arab relations.

On the situation in the Middle East, the SMC vice chairman said that his country will not reestablish relations with Israel until all the Arab states recover all their territory. And on the issue of Nigeria's attitude on oil prices, he said that Nigeria is an OPEC member and it alone cannot change the price of oil. But he added: We seriously feel that the time has come to think about changing the policy of freezing oil prices.

UAE

QNA: SARKIS' ACTIVITIES IN UAE REPORTED

NC101420Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 October--The Lebanese president, Ilyas Sarkis, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Jidda this afternoon on a 2-hour visit in the course of his tour of a number of the area's countries.

Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, the UAE vice president and Dubai ruler, was at the head of those who received the Lebanese president when he arrived at Abu Dhabi international airport.

The talks between President Sarkis and Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum began immediately after Sarkis's arrival at his place of residence in Abu Dhabi. The talks were attended on the UAE side by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the Abu Dhabi heir apparent [as received] and the deputy commander in chief of the UAE armed forces, Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid al'Abdallah.

The talks were attended on the Lebanese side by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Col Sami al-Khatib.

An official source told the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that the talks will concentrate on the current situation in Lebanon, the efforts that are being exerted to stabilize the security situation; the cease-fire and preparations for the convocation of a conference for the states that are participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces, aimed at discussing urgent matters concerning Lebanon.

The correspondent adds that the discussions will also include a review of the results of the Lebanese president's visits to Syria and Saudi Arabia.

When his talks end, the Lebanese president is scheduled to leave Abu Dhabi this afternoon for Doha on a similar visit to Qatar.

It is known that the UAE is one of the states participating in the Arab Deterrent Force and that it continues to finance Lebanon's reconstruction projects.

INVITATION TO FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ACCEPTED

JN1017457 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 October--The UAE has announced its agreement to attend the conference of foreign ministers of countries participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces which will be held in Lebanon on Sunday.

In a statement to ENA at the end of the talks between Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president, and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis today, Rashid al-'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the proposal for the convening of such a conference was submitted by President Sarkis during the talks.

Rashid al-'Abdallah added that President Sarkis called for the participation of the supporting states in this conference and for strengthening the Arab Deterrent Forces.

The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs stressed that the UAE is ready to exert all possible efforts, in cooperation with the brothers, to help to consolidate security in Lebanon; restore stability and provide prosperity for its people.

The UAE minister added that the UAE views the situation in Lebanon from the angle of safeguarding the unity of the Lebanese people and Lebanese territorial integrity; and that the UAE expresses, from this premise, its readiness to contribute to achieve these objectives.

LOAN GRANTED TO OMAN FOR OIL PROJECTS

JN110806Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 October--His Excellency Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the office of his highness the president of state and deputy board director of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund, this morning signed with His Excellency Muhammad Musa, under secretary of the Omani Finance Ministry, a loan agreement between the Fund and the Sultanate of Oman, under which Oman will obtain a loan of 663 million dirhams as a contribution from the Fund toward financing the project of drilling oil wells in southern Oman, building oil pipelines from the south to the north, mixing the oil produced with light density oil and exporting the oil abroad.

The interest of this loan, which will be paid in 7 years, including a 2-year respite, will be 4 percent annually. The Omani Government and several foreign petroleum companies are contributing to this project which will cost $290 million or 1,160 million dirhams.

HEIR APPARENT INTERVIEWED BY ITALIAN PRESS

JN092009Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 9 October--Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifam ibn Zayid, heir apparent and supreme commander in chief of the armed forces, has stressed that the UAE's basic objective is to achieve the development of the homeland by alloting most of the national income to implementing projects which will provide the citizens with all the services they need.

At a meeting with the press delegation accompanying the Italian foreign trade minister currently visiting the UAE, Shaykh Khalifah said that the discovery of oil had radically transformed the social and economic structure of the state. At present, he added, we are preoccupied with how we are going to face the future when oil runs out. The only way is to diversify our sources of revenue so that our economy will not remain dependent on oil.

Shaykh Khalifah added that the UAE seeks to develop the citizens because they are the real wealth. Money does not last forever and knowledge is the only basis for progress. The number of students in the UAE now totals more than 100,000 of both sexes in 300 schools as compared to only one school in 1961.

In reply to a question on the extent of the influence of military expenditures on the UAE budget, Shaykh Khalifah said that the educated generation we are trying to form will in itself be a basic defense asset. What we do spend on defense is low compared with what we spend on development and construction. Also, our defense expenditures do not exceed the military expenditures of developing countries.

In reply to a question on the possibility of the UAE obtaining arms from European arms producers, particularly from Italy, Shaykh Khalifah said that the UAE is adopting a policy of diversifying its arms sources to build a well-trained and modern army; irrespective of the sources of these weapons. We have a large choice due to the good relations we have with all our sources. Based on this policy, he added, we will not hesitate to deal with Italy, which is a friendly country, if the need arises.

In reply to a question about which defense branch the UAE places more emphasis on, and about whether there are any plans to strengthen the UAE naval forces, Shaykh Khalifah said that we are living in a sensitive region due to the strategic location of the Gulf area and the enormous resources this area prossesses. In view of the fact that the UAE has a coast which stretches for hundreds of miles, it is natural for us to concentrate on building our naval forces to defend this coastline.

Asked about the number of personnel in the UAE armed forces and the development plans for the armed forces, his highness said that in the beginning the UAE was faced with the difficulty of providing the necessary manpower for these forces at a time when this manpower was needed in the development sectors. At present we have reached a stage where all leading posts at all levels are occupied by UAE citizens who have studied in the best of Arab and foreign military academies.

Asked about the aim the UAE has in building its armed forces, Shaykh Khalifah said that the UAE is a small country and seeks to be strong in order to insure the proper atmosphere for the development of the country.

Concluding his statement to the Italian press delegation, Shaykh Khalifah stressed that the UAE is a peace-loving country and that it respects the rights of brotherhood and neighborhood.

AS-SADAT ATTENDS JUSTICES SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

NC1011136Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 October--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat attended a ceremony at noon today marking Judiciary Day, which was held in the Court of Egypt building in Bab al-Khal.

The president arrived at the court building at 1215. He was received by Hasan Kamil, the head of the president's office, Justice Minister counselor Ahmad 'Ali Musa; the director of the justices club, counselor Ahmad Fu'ad Junaynah; the president of the north and south Cairo court, counselor Anwar Abu Sahla; members of the Supreme Judiciary Council and members of the board of directors of the justices club.

After shaking hands with all of them, the president went to the deliberations hall, where Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was waiting for him.

The president of the Supreme Court, counselor Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah; the president of the court of cassation, counselor Anwar Muhammad Ibrahim Khalaf; and the president of the Council of State, counselor Muhammad Tahir 'Abd al-Hamid, were sworn in before President as-Sadat.

After the swearing-in ceremony, President as-Sadat held a meeting with the members of the Supreme Judiciary Council and the justices club.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Hasan Kamil, the head of the president's office. Prime minister Dr Mustafa Khalil also attended the meeting.

As-Sadat Address

NC1011412Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1205 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat to the men of the judiciary at the court building in Bab al-Khalq in Cairo on the occasion of Judiciary Day--live]

[Text] Brothers, judges of Egypt: It is my great pleasure that we should meet at the conclusion of the October celebrations. Last year was the first time we met to celebrate Judiciary Day or Judges Day. When I spoke to you on this day last year, I remember that I expressed to you our nation's opinion of its judiciary. I told you then that you are the authority on righteousness, which bolsters the nation's strength and its authority. If our people who fought on 6 October have scored victory by the strength of their will and the will of their strength, then our just judiciary has elevated righteousness to become a shield for the struggle of will and strength.

O judges of Egypt, I also told you that the one who has right on his side is strong by his right. Right is the just authority in the conscience of every man. The authority of strength without right means tyranny and the usurpation of rights. The authority of strength which is backed by right and which is for the sake of right has the laurels of justice and peace which crown the head of man.

Perhaps these words, in which I expressed the opinion of all of your people of you, O judges of Egypt--perhaps these words express today, too, the nature of our struggle, which God Almighty has willed should be crowned by upholding what is right and raising the flags of peace.

We have struggled to establish peace by the authority of right. The civilized world has responded to our struggle because our struggle started from a position of strength and self-confidence and because it was expressed by a head held high and a will which has its dignity and position. The civilized world has responded to our struggle because our strength was backed by right and sought right. This strength has shaken all hearts, awakened all minds and prompted all honest and influential forces to become convinced that our call for peace deserves to triumph because it is a call for right and a call for justice to man everywhere.

Brothers, judges of Egypt: Peace does not only mean the liberation of land without spilling one drop of blood. The liberation of the land is the taste of life for us on our land; it is an aim for which we have sacrificed blood in order to protect all our blood from being shed and to awaken the whole world. We are not a corpse without a heartbeat, present or future, as they imagined and as was the case before the October battle.

I tell you, however, that the peace which leads us to the liberation of the land requires us to live in peace with ourselves on our liberated land, which has been cleansed of any oppression, suppression or colonialism. We must live in peace with ourselves. We cannot have peace of mind without justice--justice which gives everyone his due: justice, whatever the might of the strong over his weak brother; justice that sees from the platform of light only two equal sides in every right under the law; justice that is free of every whim other than the whims of right and truth; justice that is lofty by its sublimity, purity and honesty over all the whims of evil and sin; justice that is sure of its justness and its fairness.

We thank God Almighty that this justice, of which you are the authority and protectors, has been the most prominent feature of civilization in the history of Egypt--the old history. Our land is the land of religions and epistles. In our contemporary history, while our land has confronted all those who tried to vanquish it or wished for it to be vanquished and who wished to usurp the right of the sweating worn-out millions to life and to freedom, our judiciary was lying in wait for them.

We thank God that the judgment of the judge in Egypt has always been stronger than the decision of the ruler if the ruler transcended the supremacy of the law. As we are now approaching the days of peace with the adversary, and as we are in need of peace of mind, we should build this peace for the sake of the building man, who belongs to the values of his land and society. If we are aspiring to a bright present and near and distant future, all of us--people, state and government--look up to our judicary and to the lofty platform.

Last year I told you that this is the lofty platform. It is lofty not because it is high but because it brings the heart of the judge closer to the divine inspiration. It comes down from the platform of light to utter the decisive word, free from all the enticements of the earth. All of us--people, state and government--look to the sublime values, to the bright virtues and to every genuine, pure and honest meaning which this lofty platform represents--the platform of justice.

As I said recently to our thinkers and artists, we are about to lose our values and virtues. Now I say here that the lofty platform--the platform of Egyptian justice--has been a fortified bastion for the preservation of our values and virtues at a time when many other bastions were shaken. This bastion has never been shaken. It has not abandoned our values or virtues. No matter how many arrows tried to pierce this bastion, the people's faith in their judiciary destroyed these arrows. The 15 May revolution has been a shield for the people's freedom and a butress for the independence of the judiciary.

The mission of the judiciary now, in the era of freedom, democracy and peace, is bearing manifold burdens in bolstering freedom, consolidating democracy and building peace. You remember that last year I called for a revolution in the procedure of litigation. I said that slow justice is a shortcoming in the movement of society. If society now, as we are on the threshold of peace, is demanding that all of us move quickly, make a decisive resolution and build a sound prosperity, I feel that my call for a revolution in the procedures of litigation continues to insist that I repeat it before you and whenever I meet with you. This call still forces me to urge the government, while it cooperates with you, to include this persistent call in your work plan, so that the masses will feel its results in a planned and well-thought-out program.

Brothers, before I met you, I met with the higher council of judiciary bodies. I also met with the brother members of the judges club, of which I have the honor to be the honorary president. Furthermore, as president of the republic, I am honored to be the chairman of the Higher Council of the Judiciary.

Since we met last year, there have been events and developments. At the beginning of my speech I spoke of peace. However, something happened in the past which followed our meeting last year. I want to talk to you about this, just as we have become accustomed to speak the language of the owners of the land and the language of the one family.

As you know, immediately in the wake of the 15 May revolution, it was imperative for democracy to emerge. No democracy, freedom or any surge forward would have taken place without the establishment of the sovereignty of the law. Therefore, immediately following the emergence of the sovereignty of the law, after you had become the custodians of the sovereignty of the law after 15 May 1971, it was imperative for us to blaze our trail toward democracy. Just as you have lived with your people, country and family, we proceeded forward gradually until the parties were established.

In the middle of this year, it became completely clear that there were currents which wanted to tamper with the destiny of this country, taking advantage of democracy, freedom and the sovereignty of the law. Some people emerged and wreaked corruption prior to the 23 July revolution; that is, 26 years ago. Some people emerged who tried to exploit the sovereignty of the law, democracy and freedom in order to falsify the country's history. It was indeed regrettable that these people met with a response from some people who had lived in that era, during which they knew how political corruption and corruptors drew the country to the brink of the abyss.

The painful, or regrettable, thing is that some people were carried away by this call and by the claim that everything which existed before 23 July was manna, solace, freedom and democracy and that everything which followed 23 July was nothing except concentration camps, dictatorship and so on. They even tried to falsify our contemporary history--and even with considerable arrogance. This is a fact.

On the other hand, through the promulgation of the parties law and by way of the sovereignty of the law, the left printed its newspaper, which amounted to nothing more than an obscene leaflet.

This leaflet undermined all our efforts to protect national unity and confront the battles of destiny with our foe--battles which ended with the peace agreement. It undermined our struggle to build complete democracy, in which every man would enjoy his freedom. It also undermined our hard and bitter struggle to provide food security for our people. Exploiting the sovereignty of the law and democracy and the fact that the law gave it the right to issue a newspaper, the leftist party issued a newspaper which was tantamount to an obscene newspaper, indeed.

The day came when it was necessary for me to put these matters before the people so that we would not lose the way to democracy in the name of democracy. The people have their say in the referendum. You were in charge of the referendum committees. The people said that those who were corrupt before and after 23 July 1952 and those who act as agents of any foreign powers or adopt doctrines conflicting with our beliefs and values must not join the democratic march so that democracy will not be distorted. I consider this referendum a turning point in our progress toward democracy. I wanted to mention this to you because I will send the outcome of this referendum to all the constitutional institutions in our country--the cabinet, the legislative authority represented in the People's Assembly and the judicial authority. This is in order that the outcome of this referendum will be a cornerstone for the future. This will insure that we will not lose our way and that we will put all facts in their true perspective. This will also insure that no one will try to distort the history of this country or distort to the youths of this country the events of this country which are still vivid with life up to this day. This was the first event. As I told you, I will send the outcome of the referendum to be recorded by all our constitutional institutions.

Now I want to talk to you about the issue of peace which is concerning us now. I am sure that you are waiting for me to speak about this issue at this family meeting and occasion. Yesterday I met with the Egyptian delegation, consisting of civilians and military men, which left for the United States today to negotiate on the Camp David documents--the first document concerns the comprehensive solution and the second document concerns the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. My instructions were clear. The vice president and the prime minister were with me during my meeting with the delegation in its two parts, the civilian and the military parts. My instructions were clear and frank as follows: Everything that does not infringe on territory or sovereignty is negotiable and an understanding can be reached on it. However, anything that infringes on territory or sovereignty, either directly or indirectly, is not negotiable at all.

The Egyptian delegation must not discuss anything that infringes on territory or sovereignty but must gather their papers and return. Although what we agreed upon at Camp David proves this, my instructions, even regarding details, to them were frank. My instructions were that, exactly as happened by Camp David, anything that infringes on territory or sovereignty is not negotiable and we must not waste our time or effort on this.

I believe the other side is ready to accomplish the peace process through the same principles we agreed upon at Camp David.

The two Camp David agreements, as you have read, consist of the framework agreement for comprehensive peace. I must state before you here that many of the brother Arab rulers have made a mistake. I do not know whether it is intentional or unintention or whether it is premeditated or because of ignorance of things. The two Camp David agreements are not final agreements. The title of each agreement is a draft framework of peace. The title of the first agreement is the draft framework of comprehensive peace. The title of the second agreement is the draft framework of peace between Egypt and Israel, which is in extension of the comprehensive peace document.

The Arab brothers have been hasty in issuing their judgment before hearing what the other side has to say. I was planning to send them, as we have been accustomed to do, envoys who would bring them all the details and explain to them, as we have been accustomed to do. But I was in Washington and they had heard nothing yet [about the substance of the agreements]. News agencies may distort things by saying that they were final agreements and not frameworks for agreements to be reached. What happened was that while I was in Washington, some Arab brothers issued statements. I then changed my mind about sending them as envoy, as I usually have done, but I sent a full document to every Arab ruler, despite the decisions he had made and announced. I included in the document a full analysis. I ended this document, which I sent to all the Arab kings, amirs, and rulers, by saying that I am deeply sorry, because had they waited to heard my viewpoint and my analysis in this document, which I sent them, many of them would not have needed to take these positions.

Anyhow, all I regret is that talk about the fate of the Arab nation should be based on a report by news agencies or a report by a tendentious person that Egypt has concluded final agreements and that the man responsible for this matter had not yet explained it or had not been asked about the truth of what had been said about him.

I told them that I am sorry, because I do not interfere in the opinions of others and do not want to mold the opinion of anyone. But I had hoped and I do hope that in the future we will deal with each other after hearing all sides. Then every one of us can take the position he likes. This is what I dold the brother Arab kings, amirs, and presidents in the document I sent them, explaining the two framework agreements on the comprehensive settlement and the settlement between Egypt and Israel. This is one point.

The other point is: You have heard, of course, that the Soviet Union came out over Moscow Radio before, during and after the Camp David conference calling on the Arab nation to denounce what we have been doing. Finally, Brezhnev personally made a statement in which he said that this agreement would lead to the loss of the Arab nation's rights and that action must be taken to prevent implementation of this agreement for the sake of the Arab issue.

You have heard me speaking to the people's deputies and members of the central committee at the People's Assembly. I submitted to them a report on what took place at Camp David. You also heard me ask a question to which I have not yet received an answer. The Soviet Union asked me at the beginning of 1972, more than a year before the 1973 battle, to meet with Golda Meir in Tashkent. Instead of having the Camp David conference, as has happened, the conference would have been the Tashkent conference between me and Golda Meir. At that time we were defeated and had not carried out our battle or regained the confidence of the world in us and our confidence in ourselves. Had I responded to the Soviet Union's invitation at the beginning of 1972 and met with Golda Meir in Tashkent, the meeting would have been a surrender meeting, because I was defeated and Israel was the victor, and the Soviet Union blessed this.

You will remember that a few months after of this [Soviet] request, I expelled the Soviet experts, dismissing them from Egypt. I expelled 17,000 experts. Why? Because the Soviet Union did not hide its true feelings, not only in the first detente statement issued in Moscow in May 1972, but in telling me that we could not make war and that they were not confident that we could fight. What they did not say openly, I could read on their faces. Because of this, and due to the fact that the Soviet officials described us as powerless and motionless, I deliberately issued my orders 1 year before the battle to 17,000 experts to leave Egypt. I decided to fight my battle and I fought my battle. Our will triumphed and all the world responded to us. The first in the world to know about the Egyptian or the Egyptian fighter is the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union today defends the Arab issue because at Camp David we agreed on total evacuation of Sinai and restoration of Egyptian sovereignty to every inch of Sinai. Regarding the claim that UN forces will be stationed on the border in Sinai, I say that all Sinai is a buffer zone. The restoration of Sinai means that what applies to Sinai automatically applies to the Golan. You have heard me say this and you have ready my plan--or the Egyptian plan--which I submitted at Camp David. This plan places the Golan and Sinai on the same level and says that the conditions are similar. What applies to Sinai automatically applies to the Golan.

However, I have learned a lesson which I will never forget. I shall not speak on behalf of the Golan or the Ba'th Party. Let them speak for themselves, but I have established the bases for them. What I agreed upon regarding Sinai--total and comprehensive evacuation of every inch of Sinai and the restoration of [Egyptian] sovereignty--I could have achieved for the Golan. But I have learned a lesson from the Ba'thists and I do not want to deal with them.

In your name and that of the people of Egypt, I have carried out my duty toward the principles related to the Palestinian question and the Golan. As for the details, they must go and discuss them. I would have liked to carry out this discussion, as I did previously in the first disengagement, except for the ingratitude, abuse and transgressions which have gone beyond all limits. Let every person live according to his size and in his own place as of now.

The Soviet Union is now bewailing the Arab cause because we have laid down the bases for the restoration of full Egyptian and Syrian sovereignty over Sinai and the Golan. It is also wailing because I have reached an agreement on the Palestinian question providing that the Israeli military rule will end immediately the day I sign with the Israelis in Washington. The day our delegation signs, the Israeli military government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be abolished.

The Israelis will then begin to withdraw to certain points through agreement with us--not points chosen by Israel, but through agreement with us. Full autonomy will be established. This means that 14,000 Palestinian prisoners will leave prison to join their spouses, mothers, children and sisters. They [the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip] will also form a police force and will take charge of all their affairs until they attain self-determination. Regarding self-determination, according to the first basic agreement, Egypt, Jordan,--if it agrees to assume its responsibility--representatives of the Palestinians and Israel will sit together to agree on this. The Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will have the right to veto anything decided upon, despite the fact that the Palestinian representatives are present with us. Even if Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinian representatives and Israel reach an agreement, the Palestinian people have the right to reject this agreement.

This is what the Soviet Union and some of the Arab brothers are regrettably crying over. All of you can hear what is now happening in Lebanon--something which has exceeded all limits. There is killing for the sake of killing and bloodshed for the sake of bloodshed. The small ones are toying with the destinies of nations just as the children play with their toys in the streets.

I would like to say in front of you and to stress before you, judges of Egypt--because this has been your and the people's judgment--that I will not put Egypt's destiny or the destiny of the Arab cause in the hands of these small people. [applause] Neither Egypt's destiny nor the destiny of the Arab cause will ever be in the hands of these small people, the murderers--murderers of Tall az-Za'tar and murderers of Palestinian women and children in the building which was demolished over them. Murders have been committed by the thousands in Beirut for 3 years now. These small people are not bound by anything and one cannot depend on them. I will not put Egypt's destiny or the destiny of the Arab cause in the hands of these people. I will never wait for them. We will go ahead.

As I have accustomed you and our people, I present all facts clearly. In front of you I emphasize for the sake of history that there has been no secret agreement. I emphasize this before the judges of Egypt so that it may be very clear to these people. I am aware that my people trust what I say but I want those people to hear that I confirm this in front of the judges of Egypt. There have never been and there will never be secret agreements. I believe that all the facts must be revealed to the people.

This is what concerns the past phase since my meeting with you last year. I have learned from some of the brother members of the club and in the Supreme Judiciary Council that some matters have not been accomplished. I regret this and we have agreed on accomplishing most of these matters immediately. Regarding the other matters, your brothers in the club will explain why we must wait until all of us share the suffering, until this suffering ends.

I thank God that we can now say that by the end of 1980 we will end this suffering after we have achieved the peace agreement, God willing, and channeled magnificent capabilities into construction and food security. This is what was accomplished in the last year since I met with you. I ask God to enable me to meet with you and other brothers next year--if God wishes me to live long enough.

Judges of Egypt, you are the firmest pillars of constitutional and legal legitimacy in our Egypt--the Egypt of freedom and the Egypt of justice. I tell you as I leave this platform that the security and safety of the citizen are in your trust. You are trustworthy and we are proud of our judiciary generation after generation. I tell you that our peace which we are about to establish will, God willing, build and construct and its comfort will reach the heart before the body because it is a peace based on justice. I tell you that the greatness of the Egyptian judiciary is an indivisible part of the loftiness of the Egyptian structure which has attracted the respect and esteem of the world. I tell you: Thank God Almighty for having brought peace to Egypt, and also because there are judges in Egypt. Peace be upon you.

DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TALKS STOPS OVER IN PARIS

NC101702Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Paris, 10 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that he is visiting France on instructions from President Anwar as-Sadat. He said the visit has special significance and is an expression of the friendship and the special relations existing between Egypt and France.

Dr Ghali said in a statement to a MENA correspondent today that President Anwar as-Sadat stopped in Paris before going to Camp David in order to review with President Giscard d'Estaing the steps he would take at Camp David.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that President as-Sadat asked him to meet with French officials to give them the dimensions of the Camp David agreements and the next steps to be taken to conclude the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Butrus Ghali explained that the Egyptian delegation will go to Washington for talks with the Israeli side in order to implement the two Camp David agreements, which are firmly linked to each other. He added that the delegation will also discuss the general principles which will govern the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis through the conclusion of a peace agreement with the Israeli side. This agreement will be the first step toward the conclusion of a series of similar agreements, particularly one which will realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Ghali on Talks, Lebanon

NC102109Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2028 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 10 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Egyptian delegation will go to the United States to seek a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and not to conclude a separate agreement concerning Egypt along. He said the peace treaty Egypt will sign with Israel will be the first step toward reaching similar agreements to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

After his meeting with Francois-Poncet, secretary general of the French president's office, Dr Butrus Ghali said that during the meeting they discussed the subject of Lebanon. He added that Egypt welcomes the convening of an Arab summit conference provided it is held at the Arab League headquarters in Cairo.

Dr Butrus Ghali explained that President Anwar as-Sadat gave him instructions to stop in France to brief French officials on the results of the Camp David conference and explain the steps that will be taken during the meetings in Washington.

He noted that France and Egypt have very special relations and that France supports Egypt politically and morally in the discussions Egypt is going to hold in Washington to achieve comprehensive peace in the area.

Asked if the signing of an agreement between Egypt and Israel in Washington will represent a comprehensive solution, Dr Ghali said: We will not sign a separate peace. We are seeking a comprehensive solution to the problem. The peace agreement which we will sign is a step toward peace and toward a settlement of the Middle East problem. Our discussions in Washington to sign an agreement between Egypt and Israel are the first step, which will be followed by other agreements that will result in a comprehensive solution to the problem.

Dr Ghali expressed optimism about the discussions in Washington. He said: I am an optimist by nature.

About the Lebanese problem, Dr Ghali said that Egypt's position on this issue is the preservation of the unity of the Lebanese soil and its political independence. Dr Ghali expressed hope that a reconciliation will be achieved among the various Lebanese sects so that Lebanon will take its place among the Arab states.

He said that when he goes to Washington there will be an opportunity for discussing the Lebanese crisis. He added that the replacement of the Syrian forces, which represent the bulk of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, with other forces represents a positive step.

In his statement, Dr Ghali affirmed that there will be no lasting peace in the area unless the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are positively expressed.

Dr Ghali will continue his discussions in France at a working dinner to be given in his honor this evening by French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud at the French Foreign Ministry.

Defense Ministers Meet

NC102113Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2033 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 10 October--Closed talks were held in Paris this evening between Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his French counterpart, Yvon Bourges.

The two ministers will continue their discussions during a working dinner which the French minister will give in honor of the Egyptian defense minister. The dinner will be attended by a limited number of assistants to the two ministers.

The closed discussions between the Egyptian and French ministers are scheduled to extend past the working dinner.

Defense, Foreign Ministers' Talks

NC102259Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Paris, 10 October--The talks between Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his French counterpart, Yvon Bourges, ended at 2230 Paris time.

The discussions dealt with the means to strengthen cooperation between Egypt and France. The two sides agreed that the continuing efforts of both President Anwar as-Sadat and French President Giscard d'Estaing fortify and strengthen these relations.

The French defense minister held a dinner tonight in honor of the Egyptian defense minister.

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud also held a working dinner for Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. It was attended by Egyptian Ambassador to France Hafiz Isma'il and a number of the French minister's assistants who specialize in Middle East affairs.

Dr Butrus Ghali explained to the French minister and the members of his delegation the dimensions of the Egyptian draft agreement and Egypt's views regarding a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, in which the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will represent the first step.

OPENING OF WASHINGTON TALKS TO BE SATELLITE RELAYED

NC100537Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2335 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 10 October--The opening session of the Egyptian-Israeli talks will be held at 1100 Washington time, 0500 Cairo time, on Thursday in the eastern wing of the White House. It will be attended by President Carter and members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

The eastern wing will be decorated with Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. flags. President Carter will deliver a speech that will include his opening observations.

White House officials have told MENA that the opening ceremony will be covered by a limited number of journalists. The ceremony is scheduled to be directly transmitted via satellite to Cairo.

MENA REPORTS AL-MAJID'S ADDRESS AT UN

NC102030Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] United Nations, 10 October--Permanent Egyptian UN delegation leader Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has emphasized that the two Camp David documents represent frameworks and a basis of action for the achievement [passage indistinct] in the area based on Security Council Resolution 242 in all its clauses. This is what the international community and the United Nations have affirmed since the 1967 Israeli aggression against the Arab states.

He added that a careful, conscious and objective study of this document will reveal that it contains the general framework for the implementation of Resolution 242 in all its aspects and affirms respect for the UN charter (?in accordance with) international law.

He said a study of the document will also show that the achievement of a comprehensive settlement requires the participation of the other parties concerned. It will also confirm the principle of mutuality in the security measures to be agreed upon--in the sense that no one party should have the right to insist on security measures for itself alone and deny the same right to the other party.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Mahid said that in the document on the framework of peace in the Middle East, the principles and provisions related to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip aim at achieving a new reality that will gradually lead to frustrating the Israeli plans and meeting the just Arab demands.

The head of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations referred in this respect to the document's stipulations for participation of all parties concerned in the negotiations for solving the Palestinian problem in all its dimensions and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This has been the basic demand of Egypt and the international community, which has always emphasized that the crux of the problem is the Palestinian issue.

He said that the just Arab demands include ending the Israeli military occupation. This will be achieved in accordance with the document's stipulation on the abolition of the military government in the West Bank and Gaza, withdrawal of the Israeli civil administration from them, withdrawal of the Israeli forces, and stationing of the remaining forces in specific security positions.

He also referred to the document's stipulation on the establishment of Palestinian institutions represented by the election of an autonomous authority that will assume the form of an administrative council for the West Bank and Gaza, the establishment of a local police force, and the participation of the elected representatives of the Palestinians in the permanent quadripartite committee which will determine the final status of the two areas, provided the people agree through their elected representatives to determine their own fate.

Regarding the gains achieved for the Arabs by the document on the framework of peace in the Middle East, the Egyptian delegate referred to the document's stipulations for halting the building of settlements in the occupied territories, for the determination of the Palestinians' fate in negotiations in which representatives of the Palestinian people will participate, and for the ending of the sufferings of the people of the West Bank and Gaza resulting from the Israeli military rule and occupation.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also referred to the procedure for the return of the evacuees who left the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after 1967, the agreement [to be reached] on urgent and just measures to solve the refugee problem, and the application of the principle of withdrawal to the international borders of the Golan.

'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed to the issue of Jerusalem. He reaffirmed Egypt's fixed stance in this respect. This stance is based on the fact that Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and, consequently, the legitimate Arab rights in the city must be respected and restored. He affirmed that Jerusalem must be under Arab sovereignty and that the Palestinian residents of Jerusalem have the right to exercise all their national and legitimate rights in their capacity as an integral part of the Palestinian people in the West Bank.

Egypt's delegate also demanded the implementation of the resolutions passed by the Security Council, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267 on Jerusalem. He also demanded that all the measures which Israel has taken to change the status of the city be considered null and void.

He also demanded that all the peoples be given the freedom of reaching Jerusalem and practicing their religious rites as well as the right to visit the holy places without any discrimination. He pointed to the permissibility of placing the holy places of each of the three religions under the supervision and administration of the representatives of the appropriate religion.

'Abd al-Majid said it is inadmissible that the essential services in the city be divided, adding that it is possible to set up a joint municipal council composed of equal numbers of Arabs and Israelis to oversee the management of these services. He also said that by adopting this method, the city will not be divided.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also dealt with the situation in Lebanon. He pointed to the regrettable incidents there and said that President as-Sadat has followed these developments with extreme interest and concern and has defined Egypt's attitude toward these incidents and what must be done to resolve the situation, which must lead to consequences which might prove difficult to contain.

In this respect, 'Abd al-Majid pointed to the following principles outlined by President as-Sadat to confront the situation in Lebanon:

1. Israel must immediately cease supporting and backing those who have violated Lebanese legitimacy and the legitimacy of the government of President Ilyas Sarkis, and the Lebanese Army must control all parts of Lebanon, including southern Lebanon.

2. Coupled with the cessation of this Israeli support and backing the withdrawal of the Syrian forces is imperative in order to provide the parties to the conflict in Lebanon with the appropriate opportunity and atmosphere to conduct a calm dialog.

3. It is imperative for the Lebanese leaders to meet in the atmosphere of this calm dialog to approve a charter for Lebanon's unity and its sovereignty and territorial integrity, to take the place of the 1934 charter.

'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also declared Egypt's readiness to take part in any efforts exerted to this end as well as Egypt's support for the initiative carried out by French President Giscard d'Estaing to resolve the Lebanese crisis. He said Egypt asks all the parties concerned to respect and implement Security Council Resolution 436 passed last Friday.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed to the international conflict on the African Continent. He affirmed that Egypt most vehemently condemns the transfer of the big-power conflict to the African arena. 'Abd al-Majid said: This state of affairs makes it imperative for us to revive the principle of the African Continent's nonalinement. Only when these conspiracies and designs cease will it become possible for the African states to proceed with their efforts for development and achievement of their hopes and objectives.

In concluding his address to the General Assembly, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that throughout its history Egypt has assumed its pan-Arab responsibilities, has willingly made numerous sacrifices, has stood fast in facing ordeals and crises, and has sacrificed its most cherished possession -the blood of its sons. He added that Egypt has rejected and still rejects the guardianship of any side whatsoever, that Egypt gives lessons to nobody and does not accept lessons from anybody, and that Egypt will always disdain inequities and attacks.

KHALIL EXPLAINS CABINET POLICY TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

NC1017132 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its extraordinary session at noon today under the chairmanship of Assembly Speaker Eng Sayyid Mar'i. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the members of his cabinet.

At the beginning of the meeting, the republican decree forming the cabinet was read. Assembly Speaker Eng Sayyid Mar'i then made a speech in which he welcomed the new cabinet. He said: The new cabinet shoulders a great responsibility. Furthermore, this assembly--including all its factions--will provide the cabinet with the best assistance in facing problems. The assembly will convey to the cabinet the desires of the masses. The assembly will then exercise its supervisory and legislative rights consciously, honestly and responsibly.

Sayyid Mar'i noted with appreciation Mamduh Salim's honorable and loyal service to the country.

The prime minister then made a speech, saying: As we feel the weight of responsibility, we also appreciate its enormity. He affirmed that his cabinet will respect the constitution and the law and will seek to entrench the sound exercise of democracy, adding that individual freedom or security will not be foresaken.

He said: Although this is the first cabinet which represents the National Democratic Party, it is at the same time the cabinet of all Egypt. This cabinet will open its mind to all viewpoints, whether expressed by the party members or the opposition. Furthermore, this cabinet will discuss its policies before they become decisions. This cabinet will also seek the advise of the assembly and will consult with it and its committees. It will tolerate the viewpoints expressed by others because it considers this practice as a sound course leading to sound decisions.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added that his cabinet will always present the true news and facts, adding: We hope that you will rectify any mistakes this cabinet may make. The prime minister concluded by thanking the outgoing cabinet of Mamduh Salim for the efforts it exerted for the country's sake.

Mr Jalal, the senior assembly member, then welcomed the new cabinet. He was followed by Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Socialist Party, who said that the opposition extends a warm welcome to the new cabinet and wishes it all success in serving Egypt. Mustafa Kamil Murad praised Dr Mustafa Khalil, calling him an ethical, efficient and honest man. He also commended Mamduh Salim's outgoing cabinet for the efforts it exerted, regardless of the divergent viewpoints which existed between Murad's party and Salim's cabinet.

Eng Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party [hizb al-'amal al-ishtiraki], then spoke. He supported what the new cabinet has announced through its prime minister and promised to cooperate with the cabinet.

The leader of the National Progressive Unionist Party, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, then spoke. He said: The new cabinet augurs well for us. He added: Dr Mustafa Khalil, the new prime minister, has always supported law, the constitution and democracy.

Independent assembly members Mumtaz Nassar, Ahmad Nasir, 'Ali Salamah, 'Adil 'Id, Dr Hilmi Murad, 'Ulwi Hafiz, and Dr Mahmud al-Qadi then spoke. They were followed by a number of National Democratic Party members. All these speakers supported and welcomed the new cabinet, promising to extend utmost cooperation to the cabinet for the good of Egypt in a loyal and fraternal spirit.

The assembly then discussed the report compiled by the special committee on the statement made to the assembly by the president of the republic on 2 October concerning the two Camp David agreements on the achievement of peace in the Middle East between Egypt and Israel.

ASSEMBLY CONTINUES DEBATING CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

NC102045Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its session this evening under Deputy Speaker Dr as-Sayyid 'Ali as-Sayyid. The assembly members continued to discuss the two Camp David agreements for laying down a framework of peace in the Middle East between Egypt and Israel.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES WEST BANK NOTABLE

NC071441Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1433 GMT 7 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 October--President Anwar as-Sadat today received 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Faris, a notable of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

SNA: AL-JAMASI TO HEAD ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIES

LD101205Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Cairo--The SNA correspondent in Cairo has learned that Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi is to be appointed chairman of the board of the Arab Military Industries organization as successor to Dr Ashraf Marwan. A decision was issued yesterday by which the loan of Dr Marwan to the organization was terminated.

MARWAN APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTRY AMBASSADOR

NC102130Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 October--Ashraf Marwan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab [Military] Industries Organization, has submitted his resignation from his post. President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat accepted the resignation as far as Egypt is concerned and gave him messages to take to the kings and rulers of the organization member states in this respect.

Dr Ashraf Marwan will leave to take these messages to the member states on Saturday.

A republican decision has been issued appointing Dr Ashraf Marwan to the rank of distinguished ambassador in the Foreign Ministry.

APPOINTMENTS TO SUPREME COURT, OTHER POSITIONS

NC062024Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 October--A decree was issued this evening appointing counsellor Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah as president of the Supreme Court; Muhammad Safwat ash-Sharif as director of the Information Department, replacing Dr Mursi Sa'd ad-Din, who has been appointed to the Specialized National Councils; and 'Abd al-Khaliq Shawqi as director of the Administrative Control Department, replacing Kamal al-Gharr, who has been appointed to the Specialized National Councils.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: TWO MILITARY COMMANDERS INDISPOSED

LD101447Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 7 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Air Defense Forces Commander Maj Gen Hilmi 'Afifi and Air Force Commander Maj Gen Mahmud Shakir were unable to attend the military parade which was held in Al-Qassasin [on 6 October] because they have been indisposed for some time.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE REPORTEDLY WARNED AS-SADAT OF COUP PLOT

LD110801Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Well-informed diplomatic sources have told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the intelligence service of a foreign state has informed the Egyptian leadership that a plot was being prepared within the army to overthrow the regime.

The sources said the removal of Gen 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi and Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi from office was connected with the information received by the Egyptian leadership. The sources also said that the Egyptian leadership preferred not to reveal the planned coup so as not to show that there is opposition to its policy in the country. The Egyptian leadership was advised to do so; it was told by the intelligence quarters concerned with the security of the Egyptian regime that they would keep an eye open to protect the regime and help it.

Therefore, the story [of Generals al-Jamasi and Fahmi] was put out as if it was something natural and as if the authorities were confident and not facing any serious opposition.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES ARREST 85 LEFTISTS

LD110805Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The state security intelligence up to yesterday was able to arrest 85 members of the leftist organization which calls itself "8 January," the date when most of the communist parties became united. The state security prosecution is currently examining a large quantity of leaflets which have been found in the homes of the organization members who are now being investigated. Meanwhile, the security intelligence service is continuing investigations with a view to arresting the rest of the wanted members in the provinces.

ARAB COUNTRIES NOTIFIED OF 1 NOV ARAB SUMMIT IN BAGHDAD

JN101103Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 October--Iraq today notified the Arab countries, with the exception of As-Sadat's regime, that the date of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad will be 1 November 1978.

This was conveyed by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to the heads of the diplomatic missions of Jordan, the UAE, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Mauritania, Libya, the YAR and the PDRY. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary handed the Arab ambassadors invitations for the Arab foreign ministers, with the exception of the Egyptian foreign minister, to attend the Arab foreign ministers conference on 20 October 1978. The Iraqi Foreign Minister asked the fraternal Arab countries to supply it with lists of the names and dates of the arrival of the Arab delegations in Baghdad. The fixing of the date of the summit came following the contacts which the envoys of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr had with the Arab kings and presidents and the PLO Executive Committee chairman.

ENVOYS RETURN FROM DELIVERING MESSAGES TO ARAB STATES

Envoy to North Africa

JN072108Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 October--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr this evening received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and his personal envoy to Tunisia, Morocco and Mauritania.

During the meeting, Ramadan explained in detail the results of his tour during which he conveyed written messages from President al-Bakr to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Moroccan King Hassan II and Lt Col Moustapha Ould Saleck of Mauritania. The messages are related to Iraq's call for convening an Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

Taha Yasin Ramadan returned to Baghdad this evening from Nouakchott at the end of his tour which included Tunisia, Morocco and Mauritania. In a statement to INA, Ramadan said that his visit was fruitful, positive and successful. The Tunisian and Mauritanian presidents and the Moroccan king, he said, evaluated highly the Iraqi initiative which pertains to the confrontation of the treasonous Camp David agreements and their serious repercussions on the Arab nation. He added that the Moroccan king and the Mauritanian president agreed to participate in the summit conference which will be held in Baghdad to study the grave situation through which the Arab homeland is passing and to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes which aim at consecrating the Zionist occupation of our usurped territory of Palestine.

The Revolution Command Council member said Mauritanian President Lieutenant Colonel Saleck asked him to convey a written message to his brother President al-Bakr in reply to the latter's message. He said Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira praised Iraq's initiative and its call for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad. He added that Tunisian President Bourguiba will inform the Iraqi president of the Tunisian Government's stand toward the Arab summit conference after discussing it with the Tunisian Cabinet as soon as possible.

Envoy to Horn

JN062207Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Muhammad Mahjub, Revolution Command Council member, education minister and President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's envoy to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Somali President Siad Barre and Djibouti President Hassan Gouled, returned to Baghdad tonight. Mahjub conveyed messages from President al-Bakr to the presidents of the three countries dealing with the current Arab situation and the call for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

Mahjub stated that the three presidents praised Iraq's honorable stand and national role in bolstering Arab unity. They praised the Iraqi initiative under the current circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing. The three presidents asked the Iraqi envoy to convey their greetings to President al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

Envoy to Libya, Algeria

JN062209Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member, planning minister and President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's envoy to Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Algerian President Houari Boumediene, returned to Baghdad tonight. Husayn had conveyed messages from the president to the Libyan and Algerian presidents.

Speaking to INA, Husayn said the officials in both fraternal countries expressed their appreciation of the Iraqi initiative calling for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad to study the serious circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. He announced that Libya and Algeria will participate in the work of the projected summit conference.

Envoy to Gulf States

JN071145Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 October--Sa'dun Ghaydan, Revolution Command Council member, minister of communications and envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, returned here at noon today. Ghaydan had conveyed written messages from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to the leaders of Bahrain, Oman, the UAE and Qatar dealing with Iraq's call to convene an Arab summit conference to confront the deteriorating Arab situation as a result of the Camp David agreements.

The leaders of these states have expressed their support and blessings for Iraq's pan-Arab step and have highly praised the Iraqi initiative.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

JN090744Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 October--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here early this morning after attending part of the meetings of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

Dr Hammadi said the efforts of the Iraqi delegation at the session were concentrated on mobilizing the broadest possible public opinion against the Camp David agreements through bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of the states participating in the session and the international blocs, particularly the nonalined group. The Iraqi delegation urged these countries to change their official stands toward the Camp David agreements, he said.

Dr Hammadi said the Iraqi delegation made exhaustive efforts to convene a special general assembly session to discuss the Palestine issue and the overall Arab-Zionist dispute, as well as the question of condemning Zionist armament, particularly nuclear armament, which was discussed in the session on disarmament held recently.

KUWAITI PAPER: IRAQ ACCEPTS RECONCILIATION WITH FATAH

LD061530Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The Palestinian affairs editor writes: Iraq has proposed to receive PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat any time he wishes to visit Baghdad in order to open a new chapter in the relations between Iraq and the Fatah movement. Arab diplomatic sources have disclosed that the question of relations between Baghdad and the Fatah movement was amicably discussed with the Iraqi delegation during Saddam Husayn's tour, which so far has included Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The sources added that Iraq's answer was that it is ready to forget the past and to immediately enter into relations with Fatah as part of the new policy aimed at rebuilding the Arab front in the manner proposed in the recent statement issued by the Iraqi Revolution Council Command.

PALESTINIAN REJECTIONIST DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN102149Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 October--A delegation of the rejectionist Palestinian forces arrived here this evening on a visit of several days to Iraq. The delegation is made up of Dr Saamir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front; 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, secretary of the Arab Liberation Front; and 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Liberation Front.

In a statement to INA, Dr Ghawshah said the delegation's visit to Iraq at this stage comes at a time when the Arab liberation movement in general and the Palestinian cause in particular are exposed to a fierce imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy embodied in the Camp David accords which are aimed at consecrating the Zionist entity and the continuation of its expansionist aggression.

Dr Ghawshah pointed out that the delegation will meet with officials in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and hold talks with them on the best ways and means to confront the results of the Camp David conference. It will be done in a manner that will thwart the conspirators on the one hand, and achieve the aims of our Arab nation on the other, so that our struggling Palestinian people may achieve their both near and distant objectives.

PFLP'S BASSAM ABU SHARIF ENDS WEEKLONG VISIT

JN061230Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 October--Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), today concluded a weeklong visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Abu Sharif said that the historic statement of the Revolution Command Council expressing Iraq's readiness to dispatch troops to Syria to confront the enemy has restored the confidence of the Arab nation in itself and has deepened its conviction of its ability to confront the fateful challenge. He added: The statement has increased our determination to continue the struggle for the liberation of Palestine, knowing that we do not stand alone on the confrontation lines with the enemy but that the Arab nation stands by us and supports us.

Abu Sharif stressed that the development making it possible to consider the Syrian and Iraqi arenas as one is a historic step which will be recorded in our contemporary Arab history as the practical and direct reply to the treasonous Camp David agreements signed by the Iraqi party and revolution will be crowned with success for the formation of a northern pan-Arab front made up of Iraq, Syria and the Palestinian resistance to liberate all Palestinian soil.

Abu Sharif added that confrontation of the conspiracy requires a swift response to the initiative of the party and the revolution in Iraq to foil the situation which Anwar as-Sadat, the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists are trying to impose on our Arab nation. It also requires quick support for the Lebanese nationalist forces to help them abort the plot of the imperialists, Zionists and isolationists in Lebanon.

Abu Sharif stressed that what is taking place in the Lebanese arena is an important part of the big conspiracy which aims at tearing apart our Arab homeland, dispersing our Arab nation and dealing a blow to its aspirations for liberation and unity. On our side, he added, we shall struggle for the establishment of Palestinian national unity on sound and clear political and organizational bases. These will include the principle of collective leadership to enable the Palestinian revolution to play its effective vanguard role in the proposed northern front.

KURDISTAN PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID OUTCOME

JN071459Y Baghdad INA in English 1435 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 October--The Central Committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) has stressed that the outcome of the traitorous Camp David conference came to consecrate the imperialist domination and Zionist usurpartion and continued manipulation of the destiny of the Arab people.

In a statement issued here today at the end of its special meeting, the Central Committee said the surrender settlement entered a grave phase with the signing of the two traitorous Camp David agreements. The statement greeted the Revolution Command Council for its statement which confronted the Arab nation and its masses with their historic responsibilities.

In conclusion, the Central Committee pledged itself to measure up to the fateful responsibilities and to undertake an effective role in the national causes.

KING HUSAYN SPEAKS TO NATION 10 OCTOBER

JN1019300Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text of speech by King Husayn to the Jordanian people and the Arab nation on 10 October 1978--live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate, brother compatriots, I convey to you the warmest greetings and hope that everyone of you is well and that all the people are well and enjoying what they deserve in terms of security, strength, peace of mind, determination and resolve.

I speak to you today to follow with you the development of the situation in our area and the important, decisive events which our area is passing through and to discuss with you the requirements of the phase we are facing and the requirements of steadfastness, success and the achievement of desired national goals. Events in our area have recently been moving rapidily to a point of climax in the declaration of two agreements recently concluded in the United States between Egypt and Israel. The United States participated in these two agreements. These two agreements, as they were described, formulate a framework for final settlement of the Palestine issue and the dispute which has been existing for well over three decades between Israel and the Arab states adjoining it and the Palestinian people.

These developments were the focus of all national interest in Jordan as well as in the Arab homeland. These developments are also the focus of most international interest. Our area and the Arab nation have entered, through these developments, a new historic, decisive and very delicate phase.

I would like to place before you and before the Arab nation and the world, in clear and brief terms, our assessment of the situation and our visualization of the future and its developments. Jordan as a people and as a state is more than any other Arab state associated with the Palestine issue, committed to its responsibilities and duties, and affiliated with its pains and aspirations. Jordan has stood on the side of the dear people of Palestine as they have struggled, since the beginning of this century, against domination, displacement, and cultural and human disintegration.

When the circumstances of the pan-Arab struggle for survival required Jordan to put its military and political weight on the side of the Arab people of Palestine, Jordan did so without thinking of the consequences or sacrifices. Jordan did so under every circumstance which required a courageous and chivalrous stand. Jordan did not hesitate or think twice. Jordan's understanding of solidarity, unity of destiny and the calls of pan-Arab duty was not restricted to a courageous stand but went beyond this to continuous and positive persistence in concern for [Arab] ties and deepening the ties of unity and a common future. As Jordan understood from Arab unanimity that the responsibility of the Palestine issue is a joint Arab responsibility, it continued to assume for itself a special duty dictated by the special spiritual ties which developed and grew under the shadow of common suffering and hopes.

Jordan has always been eager to preserve the unity of Arab action as well as the unity of efforts and objectives with regard to pan-Arab goals and joint issues. Jordan is the heir of the Arab revolution and the carrier of its torch and banner. Jordan constitutes one of the bases of the pan-Arab cause of joint struggle and of concern for the unity of objectives and the responsibilities of one destiny. This soul engulfs Jordan's heart and conscience.

Developments have taken place in the Arab arena during the last 3 months that put these convictions to the test. They also put to the test the significance of joint Arab action, the unity of commitment to the Arab cause and the unity of responsibility toward the Palestinian question. During the past 2 years, Jordan has been trying to formulate a unified Arab stand as a means to strengthen the confrontation against expansionist Israeli aggression and establish a desired, just peace. Jordan has called for unifying action among the frontline Arab countries, including the Palestinian people. Jordan also called on the Arab nation to back this unified stand, uniting the frontline states and the Palestinian people.

However, the Arab arena witnessed developments that took the Arab position from the desired unity of stands to the state of division of lines and multiple axes. The Arab position has thus ended with the current serious division, unprecedented in 30 years. This situation is liable to wipe out the basic pan-Arab significance and the Arab concept which depends on the historic idea of unity and a unified stand vis-a-vis foreign dangers menacing the nation and the homeland.

The Arab countries, their forces and lines, have contributed to the current situation--this state of historic division. What is important is that we should seek ways out of this deep-rooted crisis.

We in Jordan are most concerned about this crisis. The fate of our cause and the vital interests of our nation depend mainly on wise decisions and stands.

The signing of the Camp David agreements has led to a new situation whose dangerous consequences Jordan must face. Indications are that the two Camp David agreements are not bound together by specific commitments. This means that in the absence of progress in the talks about the future of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, the peace steps between Egypt and Israel would neither be halted nor interrupted.

This means that the weight of Arab Egypt and its international weight, whether military or political, will in this case be removed from the field of full participation with the Arab states confronting Israel and that the Palestine issue will lose a major element of support, affecting the unity of fate and the single struggle. We worked for several decades with Egypt as a big sister in the battle of struggle for the sake of justice and honorable peace. We supported each other, cooperated with each other, endured shocks and pains together and worked together for the sake of a just solution and reasonable peace [as-salam al-ma'qul].

Most Arabs still hope that Arab Egypt will not reach the point of no return and isolate itself from its history, Arabism and even from itself. The change in this connection signifies serious strategic change in the conditions of our area and also signifies that the situation in our Arab east must be rectified to cope with this serious development. It also means that overall Arab political thought must respond to the requirements of the new phase in terms of maturity and responsibility.

The Arab nation must now forgo emotional, verbal reactions which do not lead to any action or responsibility. The Arab nation must face developments and events with patience, determination and farsightedness. There should be no room for any Arab side to utter rhetoric or general, ambiguous national phrases as an alternative for shouldering joint responsibility and for facing reality in the area and making the difficult decisions dictated by the Arab circumstances and duty.

In this connection, I would like to say that the whole world is astonished that the Arab nation, with its enormous resources and manpower and unique strategic location, has failed so far to utilize these enormous resources and manpower in the service of its intrinsic power and ability to hold out, confront the challenges, and build the future on healthy and sound bases.

While it is standing in the forefront of the Arab struggle for the sake of legitimate Arab rights and just peace, Jordan expects the fraternal Arab states to stand by its side, to share their major responsibilities and to shoulder their share of the duties connected with the Palestine question, which concerns all Arabs and not just some of them.

Within this framework, I would like to reaffirm, on behalf of you all, our position on the current conflict in our region and on the issue of peace and its responsibilities. Jordan is for a just peace; Jordan supports the achievement of a just settlement of the Palestinian question and the conflict resulting from it and still continuing because of it.

In the past, Jordan has not stood by as a spectator regarding the issue of Palestinian rights and the occupation of the Arab territories since June 1967, as well as regarding the international efforts exerted to bring about peace on the basis of a just settlement.

We contributed to the issuance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 in November 1967. We accepted this resolution and cooperated with all the international efforts which were exerted on its basis and for its implementation. Jordan's aim was to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement according to which Israeli evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories would be accomplished and according to which the Palestinian people would be anabled to exercise their right to self-determination in total freedom, thus establishing a lasting and acceptable peace.

All the Arabs know that we have never abandoned our responsibilities toward our brethren in the occupied territories. The world knows that we have never abandoned our responsibilities toward peace in our region. However, everyone also knows that in our efforts to save the people, Arab land and the issue of peace, we have never compromised our principles, the dignity of the Arab nation, our heritage and our commitments, of which we are proud.

This stand is known well to the United States and the other countries of the world. When U.S. president Jimmy Carter assumed the responsibility of the U.S. Presidency, he quickly absorbed the truth of the situation in our area and showed great understanding for our firm policy and stands.

We in Jordan have welcomed the good intentions expressed by the U.S. president since the beginning of his presidency toward the issue of just peace in our region and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We built with him bridges of confidence and interaction based on mutual respect. We have never concealed from him or the entire world our concept of just peace and the requirements for achieving it. We left no room for ambiguity on the subject of our adherence to comprehensive withdrawal and Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and a comprehensive, just solution of all aspects of the dispute on all Arab fronts.

When President Carter addressed an invitation to Egypt and Israel to meet at Camp David, I sent to President Carter and President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat detailed clarifications on these topics, preventing any ambiguity and explaining our position anew very clearly.

In this correspondence, I warned that Israeli intransigence in rejecting the legitimate Arab demands could lead to the collapse of sincere peace efforts, and that the most dangerous pitfall in these efforts would be to cover this basic difference between the Arab stand and the intransigent Israeli stand with statements and ambiguous frameworks which do not tackle the problem clearly but give Israel a propaganda and diplomatic coverup which it does not deserve and must not obtain.

Hence, our reaction to the results of the Camp David conference. As I said, we are for a just settlement and honorable peace. But the Camp David decisions contain two main loopholes. First, they do not imperatively link [lam tarbit rabtan laziman] the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the solution of the other aspects of the Arab-Israeli problem on the other fronts. Second, they do not clearly show the end of the road with regard to the West Bank, Jerusalem, Gaza and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

Within the framework of this ambiguity, the Camp David agreement asked Jordan to participate in the arrangements for the proposed transitional stage and to participate in the security responsibilities and in the building of the autonomy authority, without Jordan being certain or reassured that the transitional period--which is ambiguous in most of its aspects and in which the agreement asks Jordan to participate--will end with Israeli evacuation and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

There is a clear difference, as we know, between positivism and love of peace on the one hand and on the other sacrificing the pan-Arab stand, national interests and historic rights. We are for the first and against the second. Out of our desire to shoulder our full responsibility and to keep the door open before the prospect of peace and a just solution, we have not adopted any emotional or violent attitude toward the recent developments despite their seriousness. We have announced that we are not a party to the Camp David decisions. We do not consider ourselves committed to any obligations devolving on the participants in these decisions. At the same time, we have opened a serious dialog with the United States to find out the various aspects of the U.S. position on the comprehensive solution and to seek to rectify the bases upon which work to reach a settlement and durable peace should proceed.

We have announced that we will not close any door which might lead to saving the people under occupation, liberating the Arab land and achieving a just peace acceptable to the Arab conscience.

This position is the one which we consider the closest in the service of the legitimate national objectives of our people and nation. It is the closest to realism, responsibility and commitment to the interests of our brethren under occupation and to the interests of our countries suffering from aggression and occupation. This is the position we presented to the fraternal Arab states so that it can be understood by them and so that they will back us when we present this position to the world.

We have heard international opinion say that the Arabs must be patient and realistic, and that Arab acceptance of self-rule for the sons of the occupied land will plant the seed of an ever-growing Palestinian national entity which Israel will not be able to confront when it matures and grows in strength in the coming years; and that this will necessarily lead to self-determination and Israeli evacuation.

Jordan, as a state committed to the known pan-Arab objectives and in view of its awareness of what the Israeli enemy is planning and implementing, asserts that this logic will remain incomplete unless it is coupled with a clear commitment that the end of the road will insure the principles of the just settlement upon which the world has unanimously decided.

Israel is daily establishing settlements for Israeli residents in the occupied territory. It is changing the features of the occupied land materially and demographically. The Israeli leaders continue to state that the negotiations with the Arab side will not prevent them from demanding [lal-mutalabah] sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza during the negotiations and after the transitional stage. They reiterate daily that Arab Jerusalem is part of their capital for eternity.

In this respect I say that Arab Jerusalem has been an Arab and Islamic trust since the age of Caliph 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab, God's blessings be upon him. Nobody in the Arab and Islamic worlds has the right to dispose of or concede it. Neither Israel nor anybody else can change this fact, even though it may seem possible for a while.

Jordan calls on the world to understand these facts and bring pressure on the occupier to stop his arbitrary and invalid measures in the occupied land. It also calls on the international community to keep the peace efforts within the circle of commitment to total withdrawal and the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people as a basis for any discussions which aim at achieving a peaceful and just settlement. This is dictated by international law and international charters. It is dictated by the practical requirements for durable and stable peace based on justice.

At the same time, we in Jordan are aware of the difficult and critical situation of our kinfolk in the occupied territories. We will never abandon them in their current crisis. We will continue to give them moral and material support with all our resources and potentials. We will not enforce our opinions and stands on them regarding their future and the means to hasten the end of the occupation and the building of the free homeland.

The government will expand its consultations with them and will discuss with them the means of steadfastness and constructive work for the sake of the common objectives during the next stage.

Brother citizens, historic circumstances have dictated that this struggling and persistent country shoulders great pan-Arab responsibilities and is a base for genuine, sincere and vigilant Arab action. This is an honor for us. We must rise to its level always. Similarly, the entire Arab homeland must also rise to the level of the current challenge and give up the old customs and ways that have led the nation into the whirlpool of impotence, weakness and setbacks.

All the Arab countries and the Arab commands must move the nation to a new stage in order to take it away from the atmosphere of showmanship, minor struggles and evasion of responsibility. The Arab countries must marshal their tremendous potentials and resources for brave and realistic action and for the sake of protecting our pan-Arab and cultural presence, fending off dangers and proceeding with faith toward the future.

Proceeding from this principle, we welcome the call for an Arab summit conference, a call which we have often repeated ourselves. We hope that the conference will draw up a responsible comprehensive program for joint Arab action. This action should be removed from the atmosphere of glittering words and sentiments which cannot clarify the road for us. This action should center on constructive means which are in harmony with the huge challenge and the duties of this fateful stage.

Brother citizens, you must unify your steadfast stand to enable us to surmount ordeals, dangers and crises. You must heed the nation's appeal when it calls for sacrifices or for performing material and moral duty for the nation with vigilance, patience and protracted breath. Our country will continue to be proud of you, strong with your strength, and confident with your determination and will. We implore Almighty God to grant success to the nation and homeland. May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

CAIRO REPORTS SUDANESE FORCES TO WITHDRAW FROM ADF

NC1101622Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Arab League General Secretariat today received an aide-memoire from the Sudanese Government stating that instructions have been issued to the Sudanese contingent serving with the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon to return to Sudan no later than 24 October. These instructions have been issued in implementation of Sudan's decision not to renew the mandate of the Sudanese forces in Lebanon.

VOL SAYS USSR EVACUATING NATIONALS FROM BEIRUT

Report Denied

NC101759Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 Oct 78 NC

[Text] According to a secret report received by a Lebanese security service, the Soviet Embassy in Beirut has evacuated the families of Soviet diplomats and asked employees and nationals who are not urgently needed to leave the Lebanese capital for the Soviet Union.

The American [as heard] Embassy in Beirut denied this report, stressing that it has not advised Russian nationals or embassy employees to leave Lebanon.

VOL Refutes Soviet Denial

NC110846Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The entrances to the capital are still closed on the Al-Karantinah, Burj Hammud and Al-Wati bridges and in the Chevrolet area in Al-Hazmiyah District because Syrian forces have persisted in directing their sniper fire at people passing by and attacking automobiles and their passengers.

Shells were intermittently fired at 'Ayn ar-Rummanah last night.

We have just received a report indicating that Syrian forces are engaged in intense sniper fire in Al-Ashrafiyah, particularly from the Si'ya and SNAM buildings in Adib Ishaq Street.

Despite the Soviet denial of a report on the evacuation of the families of diplomats and employees of the embassy in Beirut, an official confirmed this morning that all the families of the diplomats and employees were evacuated 2 days ago.

UPI reported that Syria brought heavy artillery to the Lebanese capital preparatory to an imminent attack on Christians.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SITUATION IN BEIRUT

NC110720Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] The roads to Beirut continue to be fraught with the danger of sniping from Syrian forces deployed in buildings near the Al-Karantinah and Burj Hammud bridges. There is a heavy concentration of Syrian forces in the areas of Al-Wati bridge in Sinn al-Fil and the Chevrolet quarter near Al-Hazmiyah. There have been repeated appeals to citizens not to take any more risks by attempting to leave or enter Beirut via those three bridges.

Yesterday and the day before some 15 persons were killed and over 25 others wounded as they were attempting to cross the bridges.

The sound of machinegun fire, antiarmor and RPG rockets was heard least night coming from Syrian positions in the Chevrolet quarter, the soap factory and Jisr al-Basha. Moreover, two fires broke out in Al-Karantinah-Ad-Dawrah area and continued to burn all night. It was reported that Syrian forces near Al-Karantinah bridge fired incendiary rockets on buildings and some fuel stations and factories thus causing more fire daily. Syrian barricades, which form a cordon around Al-Ashrafiyah, continue to prevent any provisions and medical supplies from reaching the inhabitants, who have been living in shelters for 12 days. In this context it was reported that elements of the Lebanese Red Cross are meeting with great difficulties while attempting to enter Al-Ashrafiyah and the southern suburbs to give medical services to the wounded, the sick and children. However, elements of the International Red Cross are sometimes permitted to render medical and humanitarian services.

An explosive charge went off in Al-Hamra Street in front of the (Lunimak) store destroying the store and causing material damage to neighboring buildings and stores.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS GRADUAL RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE

NC110821Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Calm prevails in the capital and the suburbs and the security situation is satisfactory. This has been reflected in the gradual return of normal life to the country.

INA SAYS NATIONALISTS CLASH WITH FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTH

JN101828Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 October--Reports from southern Lebanon said that French forces arrested several leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement at noon today in As-Siddiqin Village near Tyre in southern Lebanon.

The reports also said that the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in [word indistinct] mobilized its elements and clashed with French forces using machineguns. As a result of the battle two French soldiers were killed and others wounded. The French forces were obliged to release the leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement after detaining them for approximately 1 hour.

In a related development, Palestinian resistance sources in southern Lebanon have stated that isolationist forces directed the fire of their heavy artillery on As-Siddiqin Village and [words indistinct] in the central sector as well as on the villages of Majdal Zun, Tayr Harfa and Al-'Izziyah in the western sector. The reports did not mention any casualties from the isolationist shelling.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN071627Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1600 today Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and special envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Asad a message from President al-Bakr in reply to President al-Asad's message sent on 1 October.

IRAQI LABOR DELEGATION ISSUES DAMASCUS STATEMENT

JN091608Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 9 October--A delegation of the General Federation of Workers in Syria led by Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir and a delegation of the General Federation of Workers in Iraq led by brother Mu'ayyad 'Abdallah met in Damascus 4-7 October. During the meetings the need was stressed to mobilize all Arab capabilities, consolidate the Arab nation's steadfastness against and confrontation of all conspiratorial designs and foil the capitulationist scheme of the ruler of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat.

In a press statement, the two sides expressed their desire to hold continuous contacts, to adopt unified stands to face and terminate the conspiracy and to invite the Arab nation to offer all its potential--whether material, military or moral support--to strengthen the northern and eastern fronts.

The two sides stressed the need to unite Arab workers and to hold continuous dialogs with Arab workers federations to put an end to all types of partition and fragmantation in the body of the international federation of Arab workers.

Talking about the struggle for the unity of the Arab workers, the two sides expressed full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also condemned the repression practiced by Tunisian authorities against union leaders and called for releasing the leaders of the Tunisian Labor Federation.

The two sides praised the struggle of the peoples of the three continents [as received] against all types of oppression and discrimination. They stressed the need to further strengthen friendly relations with progressive peoples, particularly in the socialist bloc countries.

The delegation of General Federation of Workers in Iraq arrived in Damascus on 4 October.

TISHRIN: SYRIA TO WORK FOR SUCCESS OF BAGHDAD ARAB SUMMIT

JN100613Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria Appreciates Iraq's Readiness To Place Its Resources in the Service of Steadfastness," the newspaper TISHRIN says: Syria welcomes the Iraqi initiative calling for an Arab summit. It considers this essential in the present circumstances. Syria will do all it can to make this conference a success.

Syria also appreciates that fraternal country's readiness to place its resources in the service of steadfastness and confrontation. This is an important factor in coping with developments in the Arab arena.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE NASIRITE MOVEMENT DELEGATION

JN101649Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] At 1630 today President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of the independent Nasirite movement--Al-Murabitun--made up of Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the movement; Dr Samir Sabbagh; Dr Ziyad al-Hafiz; Dr Radwan Sa'adah and Dr Salman al-Buraj.

During the meeting, talks were held on all aspects of the situation in Lebanon and the efforts being exerted by Syria to establish security and peace in Lebanon as well as preserve the unity of its people and territories.

AL-BA'TH VIEWS OUTCOME OF AL-ASAD'S USSR VISIT

LD101025Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 7 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Yasir al-Farra article: "Al-Asad Returns From Moscow With Important Results for Arab Cause"]

[Text] There is no doubt that relations between the Syrian Arab region and the Soviet Union are constantly developing and daily progressing toward the achievement of further fruitful cooperation and genuine friendship between our peoples, parties and governments.

Moreover, the historic visit which the leader-president paid to Moscow during the past 2 days has elevated the friendship relations to the peak. The Soviet leaders have shown full understanding of the Syrian Arab region's attitude toward the Middle East crisis and declared their full and strong support for this attitude because it is principled and expresses the views of all the Arab masses.

The warm welcome accorded President al-Asad in Moscow was of great significance. The Soviet leaders consider President al-Asad as representing not only revolutionary Syria but also the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. He went there to give a clear picture of the views of the front member-states in the Middle East crisis following the treasonous resolution of the Camp David conference and the Egyptian ruler's surrender to the Zionist enemy.

The Soviet leaders have considered President al-Asad as representing the spirit of the Arab nation and enjoying the respect and support of all the Arab nation masses because he represents their hope in rejecting the humiliation, disgrace and defeat to which As-Sadat is trying to subjugate them.

We can affirm that the talks between President al-Asad and the Soviet leaders have been fruitful and constructive and led to extremely positive results reflecting the identity of views between the Syrian Arab region and the Soviet Union and confirming that the Soviets are continuing to pursue the course of solidarity with the Arab people in their basic problem and supporting their persistent struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the achievement of total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their liberated soil.

The Soviet Union, as Comrade Brezhnev declared, rejected the Camp David resolutions and considered them hostile to the Arabs and harmful to their struggle. It reaffirmed that there will be no durable peace in the area unless the causes that have led to the crisis are eliminated and the effects of Israeli aggression are removed.

The Soviet Union also condemned the resolutions, it said that the parties to the Camp David conference sought solutions to the problems through separate, shady and dishonest deals. It also declared that it looks upon the Damascus conference of steadfastness and confrontation as representing both the will and the interests of the Arab nation.

This attitude by the Soviet Union is regarded as an important gain for our steadfast nation that has come as a result of President al-Asad's visit. The visit must be regarded as historic because of the far-reaching positive effects it has had and will have on our principal Arab problem.

Our Syrian Arab people, as well as the masses of our Arab nation, feel great satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. They strongly believe in the need to further strengthen these relations because our common interests call for it and because every step in this regard serves our struggle to liberate our lands and expel the usurper from them.

Our Syrian Arab people warmly welcome their beloved son, President Hafiz al-Asad, who returned with such important results for the Arab cause. We reaffirm to the leader: The Arabs today are rallied around you so that you will bring them out of the maelstrom of despair and surrender (which is intended for them) to the path of glory and immortality, because the path on which you are guiding us is the path of achieving the goals of the Arab nation.

ATH-THAWRAH CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON SALT TALKS

LD1012477 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 4 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Muhammad Zuruf "Spotlight" column: "The Devils of War"]

[Text] The new round of strategic arms limitation talks concluded a few days ago in Geneva between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are assumed--on the basis of the known and unknown results--to have achieved fresh progress on the road to consolidating international detente and paving the way to a new SALT agreement between both sides.

This assumption, which political observers say is the cornerstone of the SALT negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, requires further proof at present because the U.S. side at these talks insists on negotiating from a position of supremacy over the Soviet side, which could lead to the collapse of the progress achieved so far. On the other hand, this assumption indicates that the forces hostile to the policy of international detente in the United States are still wagering on the policy of cold war and are still behaving as if absolutely nothing has changed since World War II.

The Soviet Union, which suffered from wars and their disasters more than any other country, seems not to wish to let humanity miss this unique opportunity or allow the forces of evil and aggression to endanger international peace and security more than they already have done. This means that should the SALT negotiations reach deadlock at the next stage, the reason will be the United States' insistence on its inflexible conditions, whose primary aim is to make the Soviet Union formally admit U.S. strategic supremacy. [paragraph continues]

However, such a lopsided formula is no longer acceptable to public opinion because this opinion is basically interested in seeing the policy of international detente further consolidated and becoming a reality that no one can violate. It is for this reason that the United Nations and its agencies have always insisted that the SALT talks should achieve all the desired objectives and should be speeded up because the "devils of war" are found everywhere and are persistently trying to create an impasse in the international situation and deprive it of security and stability. And until the United States abandons its unacceptable conditions in this field, the SLAT talks will remain in a vicious circle and might even suffer a serious and irreversible setback.

DAMASCUS DAILIES COMMENT ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

JN080929Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Oct 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In an editorial entitled "The Will of the Lebanese Masses Is the Essence," ATH-THAWRAH says: The main objective of bringing the situation to a head in Lebanon and creating a deliberate and complex crisis there is to cover up for the big international conspiracy which is being concocted against Lebanon and the whole Arab nation.

The imperialists, Zionists and Arab collaborators have agreed to transform Lebanon into a group of sectarian states and dens of agents, directly linked and coordinated with the Israeli enemy, to kill the sons of Lebanon and distort the reputation of the Arab Deterrent Forces which are responsible for safeguarding peace and security in all Lebanese territory.

The enemies of Lebanon and Arabism have also agreed that Lebanon should be a source of annoyance to and pressure on Syria in order to peddle the deal of treason formulated under various coverups at Camp David. Camp David makes it clear that the enemies are relying on using Lebanon to pester Syria whenever Damascus intensifies its steadfastness in confronting the conspiracy.

The enemies of Lebanon have forgotten that Syria and the legitimate authorities in Lebanon will not allow this or that state to have a military foothold or a political influence on Lebanese soil.

If the United States threatens or gives itself the right to branch out in the Lebanese arena, it is not the only power. People will not fall for such threats. Otherwise, the equation in the international arena would have been different.

In a commentary entitled "Lebanon In the Picture Again," AL-BA'TH says: In their capacity as the primary legitimate force in Lebanon, the Arab Deterrent Forces are first and foremost in the service of legitimacy.

AL-BA'TH adds: The joint Syrian-Lebanese decision taken yesterday calling on the Arab Deterrent Forces to cease firing and overlook the provocations of the rightist militias was an affirmation that Syria, whose wise political leadership is aware of its role and responsibility, knows how to deal with events. Perhaps this will be the road to the aspired stability and security which the suspect Sham'unist and Phalangist militias--whose affiliation is exposed--are trying to disrupt in order to destroy and fragment Lebanon and peddle the conspiracy.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI CONTACTS

LD091438Y Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers, 9 Oct--Egyptian-Israeli contacts for the conclusion of a peace treaty and Arab moves to contain the consequences of the treaty, are the main topics of today's ASH-SHA'B comment.

The paper points out that the Egyptian-Israeli contacts call for a more decisive, comprehensive and urgent Arab action that goes beyond the moves carried out by the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation so far to contain the consequences of the treaty for the sake of preserving the unity of the Arab cause. What is taking place between Cairo and Tel Aviv since the Jerusalem visit, affects the entire Arab nation, which has a stake in the Palestine issue. The Arab nation has not authorized the ruler of Egypt to speak on its behalf now that he has reneged and left its ranks.

ASH-SHA'B says that the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference depends on its ability to adopt the necessary resolutions for the achievement of the following objective:

1. The immediate expulsion of the Egyption regime from the Arab League now that it has violated its charter and the resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences and has committed an act of treason against the Palestinian cause, the symbol of Arab honor;

2. The isolation of the Egyptian regime by boycotting it politically and economically and the expansion of the Arab boycott sanctions so as to include it;

3. Using all means to undermine the consequences of Camp David as being a plot aimed at disgracing the Arab nation's honor and detracting from its right and existence and the imposition of imperialist-colonialist-Zionist hegemony over the Arab homeland both in its east as well as in its west;

4. Strengthening the northern front and the PLO politically and militarily to perserve the strategic balance in the area.

Only in this way, the paper points out, can Arab solidarity acquire a meaning of struggle and move out of the circle of courtesies and compromises and conciliations and its parties rise to the challenges of the current stage.

Naturally, the paper adds, it is illogical that As-Sadat should be present at such a conference, even to explain his views, for he has sunk up to his ears in treason and in his opposition to Arab liberation and has thus cut off his line of retreat and consequently has been condemned and rejected by the Arab masses.

The Arab masses hope that this Arab summit conference will provide an occasion to end the differences between Iraq on the one hand and Syria and the PLO on the other, the paper writes, and notes that the Arabs would then be in a position to devote themselves to dealing with theprimary enemy who occupies our lands.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES 7 OCTOBER RALLY IN TRIPOLI

LD072252Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1640 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress and of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at a rally in Al-Khadra Square, Tripoli, to mark the eighth anniversary of "revenge day," the day of the eviction of Italians from libya--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, at this moment we stand in the middle of the sea of the armed masses. [chants, applause] This view, which is before us, forms a painting [words indistinct] of the armed people. The presence of these masses which are armed with guns, machineguns, anti-armor rocket launchers and antipersonnel rockets has, in fact, come as a surprise to the ambassadors of foreign countries present today. Surely they have stood astounded and surprised to see that Libyans have, in such a short time, become an armed people and that the slogans that have been raised have become a fact. [applause, chants]

None of the representatives of foreign countries can deny the existence of this scene. None of the representatives of the ambassadors of foreign countries, who are present here today, can deceive his country and write a report contrary to the truth; that is, he cannot deny that the slogans raised in this country are being implemented with complete certainty and that [the slogan] armed people is neither an illusion nor a publicity gimmick. It is quickly becoming fact at the expected pace.

Looking at the spectacles now before me, anyone can say that the idea of an armed people is almost fully realized. The idea will fully materialize, however, when all Libyans--men and women--have been trained and armed in an organized, modern fashion. This will be, however, within a popular framework, not a traditional military one. For this reason, the units of the mujahidines [militiamen] must be developed so that they can become capable of assuming war missions, exactly like any regular army in the world. Commanders, deputy commanders, or sergeants of the mujahidine units, or any other person from any unit, who meets the required standard, will enter the military academy and be trained. [cheering, applause] They will be trained in the military academies to become officers, so as to be able to efficiently command the mujahidine units. These units will remain in existence and members who grow old and become unable to perform military activity, war activity, will be replaced by others, but the units will remain with the same names, the same structure, the same command, so that they may constitute an extremely important part of the armed people. [applause]

There is another element of the idea of an armed people, namely the forces of popular resistance. The ambassadors of foreign states and guests should realize that this sea of thousands of the armed masses which fills the streets and squares of Tripoli today is made up solely of the forces of the mujahidine units. They are neither members of the popular resistance, nor conscripts, nor regular troops. The commanders of the popular resistance units, their deputies, or any member of a unit of the popular resistance meeting the required standard to enter the military academy will enter the academies in order to become officers and qualify to lead the units of the popular resistance. [applause]

The general military training will continue as it is now. I also want to tell you that the training of women to use arms and the arming of them is an inescapable necessity. [applause] An armed people does not mean arming just a section, that is, the men. An armed people means all the people. A people is constituted of men and women. The various phases of our history bear witness to the significant role played by Muslin women in the Islamic wars, by Libyan women in the Jihad in Libya. Therefore, all Libyans must understand the need for women to undergo military training. It is a necessity. The objective is not parades, not boasting, not propaganda. Women constitute half the Libyan people. This force must not...[sentence interupted by cheers from women] Here you are; listen to them, their cheers. [applause, chanting of slogans]

All of us must realize this: It is not a matter against religion, not against marriage, not against ethics, not for propaganda. I say to you: Your number is small, the Libyans are a small people. Libyan territory is very large. You have oil, which, to say it openly, is coveted even by your neighbors. Moreover, the world today believes only in power. We can count on allies and friends only after relying on ourselves, after organizing ourselves. [applause] But if we ask any friend or ally for military assistance, he might say: Have you used up your own strength? We tell him: Well, half of the Libyan people is not trained to use arms. They will say: Well then, train the other half and arm it and see; perhaps you can then do without us.

In fact, we can refrain from asking for military support from any brother, friend or ally only if we Libyans--men and women--have been trained to use and bear arms, have been determined to defend freedom and our country. [applause]

The truth is that there are thousands of Muslims who are ready at any time and who are contacting our embassies and ourselves saying: We would like to volunteer to defend the Jamahiriyyah, because it is the revolution of Islam in the modern age and it is the revolution that upholds the banner of Islam and upholds the Qur'an, the truth of the Qur'an and the holiness of the Qur'an. It is the one that is spreading Islam everywhere; it is the revolution of the believers, the revolution of true Islam and the revolution of the pure faith. Therefore, everyone who believes in God, who is eager to protect the faith, who wishes to see that the faith is ultimately the victor, he wants to place himself at the disposal of the Jamahiriyyah, Libya. He wants to volunteer to fight alongside Libya with weapons.

There are some young men from the Arab countries who constantly contact us, saying that they place themselves at Libya's disposal to fight alongside Libya against reaction, colonialism and Zionism because they see Libya as the country of unity, the revolution of unity, the revolution that upholds the banner of Arab nationalism, the banner of Arab unity, and they see Libya as the defender of the dignity of the Arabs and the one that calls for their unity and it is the one that is sincere in forging its way toward completing the freedom of the Arab nation. This conviction has made them place themselves at Libya's disposal.

There are people from Africa, Latin America, Asia and also from Europe, who wanted to volunteer and who said this is our revolution, the revolution which scored victory for the masses. They said: This our state, the state which is the first Jamahiriyyah state on the face of the globe; the first state which fulfills the wish of every man who likes to live free on this earth.

But to all of them, the Muslims, the Arabs and the volunteers from all parts of the world, we said: Remain in your places until such time as we can see whether we need you or not. I say that there is no need to seek their help until all Libyans are trained in arms and in bearing arms. If they did this and later found themselves to be unworthy of facing up to an enemy who is greater than themselves, even after all of them have enlisted, in that case they have the right to seek the help of allies, friends and volunteers from everywhere.

But in order to rely on ourselves, we must enlist women. Enlisting women; by this I mean arming women--training them in the use of arms--does not mean that women must leave their homes or leave their husbands or children or school or occupation. We cannot let half or 1 million women go unarmed. I do not mean nursing, the traditional occupation, the occupation which every country gives to women and turn them into nurses and first aide practioners. This is not enough. Women should be trained even in the use of the missiles that travel beyond the borders. Why?

As we talk about force and arms, one might ask: Why this tendency toward war? This is not a tendency toward war. On the contrary, it is a tendency that strengthens peace. Wars go on when they are fought by the weak. Wars end only when strong faces strong. But when the strong face the weak, then wars do not come to an end.

Today world peace is being threatened. Wars threaten international peace in many areas. Why? Because there are the strong and there are the weak. Were there equal force, there would be a deterrent and peace would prevail.

Why did Egypt sign these humiliating documents--disgraceful documents--that make one feel ashamed? Why did Egypt sign them at the Stable of David? Whatever the explanations might be--that the Egyptian president is of Jewish origin or that the Egyptian president is a coward or a traitor--the true, scientific explanation has unfortunately placed its signature--in humiliation, defeat and on its knees at the Stable of David--on the document recognizing the enemy, changing the War Ministry to Defense Ministry and discharging half of its army from service and ending the war with the enemy. These are exactly the conditions of surrender. When in World War I, they defeated Germany and occupied its territory, they restricted the size of its army and it paid war reparations and changed warlike titles. France, too, when they defeated it and paraded inside Paris, signed documents agreeing to the discharge of its army and payment of reparations and the surrendering of its territories--on Alsace and Lorraine. It signed on all the things Egypt has now signed.

The true explanation is that Egypt was defeated by military force. The Ramadan battle was a real catastrophe. For the first time, the Israeli Army crossed onto the West Bank of the Suez Canal. Except when Moses was in Egypt, the Jews never crossed to the west of the Suez Canal, other than in the Ramadan battle. They crossed by force onto the West Bank of the Suez Canal. Almost all of the Egyptian forces were surrounded. I was personally with the Egyptian president when [words indistinct] came to say--the Egyptian president got a telegram when I was with him on the eve of the 'Id, or it could also have been 28 or 29 Ramadan, probably 29 Ramadan. The cable said that the Israelis stated that all contacts with the Egyptian forces were prohibited. Almost all of the Egyptian forces were under seige. This was because the Jews crossed to the west of the canal, the Suez Canal. They cordoned them off from the sea and on the land.

They told the Egyptian president that the Jews said all contacts with the Third Army were prohibited except by means of a helicopter carrying a quarter-ton jeep, which would bring nothing but blood for the wounded. The Jews would define the place where it could land and would have to search it and take the jeep out of it. They would also search the vehicle and make sure that this small, single quarter-ton vehicle was carrying nothing but plasma, or blood.

They also told him that there would be no end to this situation until you sign at [kilometer marker] 101 a recognition of us and the ending of war with us and departure from the unanimity of the Arab nation and Egypt's departure from the ranks of the Arab nation.

The talks began at 101 and ended at the Stable of David.

There are some who have attributed this to As-Sadat having gone mad or who say that the Egyptian president is of Jewish origin, but the correct and scientific interpretation is that Egypt was defeated militarily and surrendered to the enemy. Capitulation was imposed upon it. Recognition [of Israel] was also imposed upon it.

We refuse to recognize the enemy who is occupying our land by force. Why did we fight in 1956? Why did we fight in 1967? Why did we fight in 1973? Why the wars if we (?were) to recognize him? Had we recognized him at any stage, there would be no war. At last, they recognized him; that means that they were defeated in war. Why were they defeated? It was a question of strength.

The United States, the number one nation in the world, adopted this result, which is based on force of arms. It adopted talks between a victor and a defeated, between the leader of the Israeli gangs and the Egyptian president--a head of a gang and a head of state. The United States said: You, leader of the gangs, impose your conditions on the defeated head of state. He said: My conditions are recognition, a separate peace that puts an end to the state of war and puts an end [words indistinct] demobilize the army, quit the Arab circle. The United States said: You, the head of the Arab state, if you are (?incapable) of waging war, you have to accept the conditions of the man who (?has defeated you). The United States made them shake hands and embrace each other. The U.S. President also signed.

This is a dangerous precedent, which means that anyone who has arms by which he can score a victory, must reap the fruit of this victory. This is because the United States--the biggest power--accepted the outcome of force, recognized talks which were based on the use of arms. [words indistinct] This is a dangerous precedent. Moreover, it is a tragedy as far as the Arab nation is concerned, for Egypt to depart from Arabism and leave the battle. For the first time, an enemy, who is occupying an Arab land which is not his--namely, the land of Palestine--has been recognized.

But who are the inhabitants of Israel? People who come from Europe, from Russia, from America. How can a Russian, a European, an American, be inhabitants of the Middle East? Inhabitants of the Arab east, Syria? How can we accept that these people [word indistinct]? No one can accept this, unless forced by force of arms to do so; he would then admit that Palestine, the Arab countries in the Arab east, in the Middle East, are the property of Jewish Russians, Europeans and Americans who had emigrated to these countries.

Today, Egypt, an Arab country, recognizes before the world that these people are the original inhabitants of Palestine, that the land is theirs, and that we were wrong to fight the 1973, 1967, 1956 and 1948 wars.

This is a disaster indeed. But if it was accepted by the Egyptian president it was because he was a defeated man. We do not accept it. We, right now, standing amid a sea of the armed masses. Who can impose capitulation on us? We prefer to die to the last and not surrender. [applause] Only stupidity, American stupidity or Israeli stupidity [words indistinct] and say to Syria: Recognize the Israelis and the latter will leave the Golan Heights. They thus urge Syria to surrender to the enemy. Why should Syria capitulate while it has the most sophisticated jets, tanks and missiles? Syria can mobilize millions.

We hail those Arab rulers, who have completely rejected what the Egyptian president dared to do, which amounted to abandoning the Arab League, the Arab nation and its will. What he did was to open up an alliance for the first time between an Arab state and the enemy, the real enemy of the Arab nation--Zionism. But, while hailing Arab rulers on this occasion, I am not prepared--and this may seem odd--to hail the Arab peoples from the ocean to the gulf. The reason is that Arab rulers have rejected what Egypt dared to do with the Israeli enemy, whereas the Arab masses--which seem to be turning into flocks of sheep--have not budged. I shall continue to use this description of the Arab masses. I shall continue to call them flocks of sheep, until fire breaks out from the ocean to the gulf, provoking revolutions everywhere; until workers start revolutions everywhere in the Arab world and troops, even without orders from their officers, start rebellion and revolution from the ocean to the gulf. [applause, chanting of slogans]

If the Arab masses do not rise and get angry at such a time, then when will they rebel and become angry? There is no justification for delaying revolution in the tumultuous Arab homeland after what happened and after even the most reactionary Arab rulers have rejected what the Egyptian Government had embarked upon with the Israeli enemy. Why should the masses, the workers, the students, the peasants and the soldiers wait? It is the right of soldiers in the Arab countries to rebel even against [word indistinct] it is the right of the workers to rebel and seize everything, so that they can put an end to disgrace and unite this nation which has become a nation of sheep. Let the prisons fill, but the rest can continue with the revolution. [cheers, applause]

It is our right today to blame our brothers, the Moroccan people. Why? The Egyptian president, disgraced by the national betrayal of the Arab nation, came specifically to desecrate the land of Morocco. The only country he came to, stained by disgrace and national betrayal, was Morocco. He came intentionally--as the saying goes, on me and my enemies--because he was drowning in the sea of treason and wanted to hang on to anything to drown it with him. He wanted to disgrace Morocco with himself. I thought the Moroccan people would rebel against such a visit and that the Moroccan territory would shake because I had great hopes pinned on the Moroccan people, Moroccan youth and the Moroccan Army. I pinned great hopes on Morocco as an Arab and Islamic stronghold. But, unfortunately, it fell and lost its position in my eyes when the Egyptian president passed peacefully through it.

To further disgrace the Moroccan people and Morocco in general, from the king to the lowest man, the Egyptian president brought with him some Israeli journalists--who are prohibited from visiting the Arab countries, racists and enemies, blacklisted journalists. He brought them specially with him into the land of Morocco and they thus disgraced the land of Morocco. They stood side by side with the Moroccans. They disgraced Morocco itself and smeared the Moroccan people.

I am astonished at how the great Moroccan people could accept the presence of the Egyptian president when he was coming from a meeting of treason, humiliation, disgrace and shame. Not only that but also accept the presence of Israeli journalists, who are barred even from the African countries sympathetic to the Arab nation. He brought them into Morocco.

I thought that at that moment Morocco would begin to shake and [word indistinct] would turn upside down. I am not saying that a revolution should take place in Morocco against the king. No, I am not saying this. I am talking about a revolution against this dishonor which the Egyptian president brought to Morocco. Where are the Moroccan people? Where are the Moroccan youth? Where is the Moroccan Army? Where are the Moroccan journalists? The Moroccan journalists said: We protested (?at the conference). This is not enough. Morocco should have shaken, or burned under the feet of the traitorous Egyptian president and under the feet of the Israelis and the invaders who entered Morocco by order of the Egyptian president.

The Moroccan king said: He was a guest who said I want to visit you. [sentence indistinct] In return for this honor, he brings the Israeli journalists in order to (?dishonor him) before his people.

The Moroccan Government stands indicted of killing the people of As-Saqiyah al-Hamra and the Rio de Oro. We said that we are against the existence of small or new states in the Arab homeland. This is the view of everyone, but the truth is that this ideal aspiration must not be at the expense of exterminating the Arab people of the Sahara. If the union of the Sahara with Morocco is going to be at the expense of (?exterminating the people) of the Sahara, then we say, no. The independence of the Sahara is a thousand times better than unity which is being enforced with steel and fire. To make the Saharans become Moroccans by steel and fire is in itself evidence that they are not Moroccans.

If we refuse to recognize the Saharan Republic because it is small, then we must withdraw recognition accorded to all the small Arab states, and particularly the small states of the gulf, such as the sultanate of Muscat and Bahrain. Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, which consists of small emirates, the Muscat Sultanate, Kuwait, [names indistinct] are all microscopic states; they are dwarf states. But when we recognized them this recognition became a precedent. We should therefore recognize the Saharan Republic. If this is a (?sort of admission of) regionalism or secession, so be it. [Sentence indistinct] But if the Sahara has no right to independence, then Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Ra's al-Khaymah, Dubai, the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman or the (?conglomeration) of small states also have no right to independence and recognition. But we have recognized them. They are full members of the Arab League. They are also members of the UN organization. How can the first be wrong and the second be right?

A solution to the Sahara issue which stops the shedding of Arab and Moslem blood (?must be found), a solution which enables the Saharans to exercise self-determination or, if they wished to be part of Morocco, then well and good. A long time ago we advised them to join Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria or any state and to unite with that state. If they decided to join Morocco, well and good; or Mauritania, well and good; or Algeria, well and good. [Sentence indistinct] But if they opted for independence [words indistinct] then we cannot agree to suppressing them by steel and fire. (?We say) that Morocco has an opportunity to solve this problem. And if not, it will be raised-- I personally will raise before the popular conferences in Libya the question of recognizing or not recognizing the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The popular conferences should (?study) this dossier and understand the issue. [Words indistinct] it is up to you. You can recognize it or refuse to recognize it. Maybe this is not an issue that is being raised at this time but Morocco still has the chance to solve it.

Every day, (?men) and children are killed, women are rendered homeless; exhaustion, killing on both sides. I am worried about Morocco itself and about King Hasan II himself, that is, that what has happened in Mauritania inevitably, if the war in the Sahara continues, will happen in Morocco sooner or later.

Here we have 1,500 homeless children from the Sahara. We have distributed them among your homes. We have got 1,000, and 500 are on their way. They would have died if they had been left there. They had no medical treatment or food. They were homeless before the Moroccon Army. Is it logical that the Moroccan Army should approve of this? It is not. It is not logical that this heroic army, which fought in the Golan in 1973, should now use the weapons it used against the Israelis against the sons of Al-Saiqiyah al-Hamra and Rio de Oro, who are weak and whose only fault is that they fought against the Spanish and kicked them out and they wanted to be liberated. They [word indistinct] and then they were annexed to Morocco or Mauritania or any other state. Is it a question of unity (?regarding) Al-Saqiyah al-Hamrah and Rio de Oro? Why is it that Morocco does not unite with Libya? With Algeria? With Mauritania? (?Why) on its own (?take over) t he Sahara? [shouts, applause] This is a question about which one cannot remain silent for long as it is a question of eliminating a part of the Arab nation by Arab weapons and Arab soldiers. [Words indistinct]

The Jews are imposing their will on the Arab nation. We should not use our weapons to kill our own kind in Al-Saqyah al-Hamra and Rio de Oro [words indistinct] to use these weapons against the Israelis who are occupying Palestine. I cannot make the decisions; this is for the Libyan people. [Word indistinct] the revolution. I have no power; the Libyan people have it. The Libyan people can decide to recognize or not; they can decided on (?war) or not. [applause] But I addressed a letter (?to him) through the ambassador and told him that we could not [words indistinct] and the decision must be put to the Libyan people. We said that this question must be put to the Libyan people unless there is a solution. I said: Come and meet; why do you not meet? An Arab leader met the Israelis; can Arabs not meet together? He said: (Words indistinct) and I said: Welcome, come. You, the Mauritanians, or the Algerians, or the Saharans meet. [Word indistinct] fight one another? If this chance is missed, I personally must have a clean conscience before history and put this issue to the Libyan people through the people's (?committees). You should study the file on this issue fully and then decide.

We defend the cause of freedom everywhere. The question of the freedom of the Arab nation is part and parcel of our own freedom. At this time when this tragedy is taking place--the tragedy of one Arab state recognizing the enemy and the tragedy of one Arab state killing (?a small) Arab people--and on the occasion of our celebration today [words indistinct] and when we link the past with the present I can regrettably say that we are in a crusade war in every meaning of the word. The Italians' war against us was in actual fact a crusade; the first Italian soldier to die in Libya war buried under a cross made out of two palm fronds. At that time they said that the cross was being raised for the first time over the land of the Islamic crescent. In other words, it was a religious war. This is despite the fact that the war (?waged by the people of the Book is not a Holy war; it is not a jihad).

The people of the Book are people who believe in God. Their wars are not a jihad; they are not holy wars. But the result of the abandonment of the teachings of Christ by the Christian states and the total abandonment of Christianity (?made) these states wage war against the Moslems; this is proof that they have abandoned the teachings of Christ. The prophets did not teach us to fight each other. Nevertheless, the war that extends from Palestine to Washington is undoubtedly a holy war; from Beirut to Tel Aviv to Washington it is undoubtedly a holy war.

The world is ashamed to say that there is a religious war going on. The West does not want to say that it is waging a crusade. We are ashamed of this, but we should declare it; it is a fact that the Arab nation, the majority of whom are Moslems, should understand this. The Islamic nations, from Indonesia to Sidon, should understand this fact. A hateful religious crusade, remote from the teachings of Christ and Moses and in which the Jews are in alliance with the Christians against the Moslems, is taking place today. Today, Israeli warships are bombarding west Beirut, whose inhabitants are Moslems, in order to protect the Christians who are in eastern Beirut. The harbor of Juniyah is being protected at this hour by the Israeli Navy so that weapons from the United States and the Israelis can reach the Christians in Lebanon, who are fighting against the Moslems. This is a religious war. This is a crusade. In short, the Jews and the Christians are in alliance against the Moslems. But the Moslems are deceived; they are ignorant; they are backward--otherwise they would not fall such easy prey to the falsehood of the Jews and the Christians.

There are some Christian Arabs who, by God, are attached to the Arabs through their Arab nationalism. They must join the Arab nation. From a religious point of view, I say there is no holy war among people with holy books at all. That would be wrong. The holy war is not against people with divine religion. But this is the situation we are living in at present.

Now the Jews and Christians, from Palestine, from Beirut and to America, are all allied against the Moslems. I am extremely sorry to see a Moslem ruler joining the Jews and Christians in this crusader war against the Moslems. These facts must be well understood.

But this does not mean that we in Libya should take a hostile attitude toward all Christians or Jews. We have friends in the Christian states. We have ties and are working to increase our ties of friendship with Christian countries because they are not directly involved in this war, such as Italy and Britain.

The Italy we are talking about today is not the Italy of 1911. Today, Italy is a state which does not practice imperialism. It is a peaceful state with its own difficult internal problems. It is a state which extends its hand in friendship to Libya. It, too, (?passed through) a stage and period of imperialism. There is nothing then that prevents us from developing relations with Italy. It looks odd that we should extend our hand in friendship to Italy when today we are celebrating our victory over it. But the Italy of today is not the Italy of yesterday.

The same applies to Britain. There are no problems, bilateral problems, between Libya and Britain that would prevent the establishment of good relations with it. There are European Christian countries that are friends of ours.

But Beirut, Tel Aviv and Washington are now waging a crusader war against the Moslems from Jakarta to Tangiers. This fact must be clear to all.

FOREIGN SECRETARY URGES MILITARY MOVES AGAINST ISRAELIS

LD091036Y Tripoli JANA in English 0936 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 9 October JANA--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, has called on the Arab countries to fight against the racist (Israeli) enemy to the last Arab soldier.

In a press interview published today by the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', Dr at-Turayki said: "There is no choice for the Arabs except to fight or to submit to the capitulationist plots. He added: "The Arab situation after the shame and humiliation accords of 'Stable David,' strongly condemned by the Arab masses, calls for abandoning the traditional methods of holding summits and passing resolutions."

Dr at-Turayki said: "The reaction to 'Stable David' accords should exceed mere denunciation and the duty of the Arabs is to start an integrated unionist action in which military plans are carried out immediately."

Dr at-Turayki called on the Arab countries to decide their stand from now; either to fight for the liberation of the land and the recovery of dignity and to die to the last Arab or to submit to the capitulationist colonialist plots.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN APPOINTS SEVERAL NEW MINISTERS

LD101350Y Rabat MAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] King Hassan this morning at the Royal Court received Abdelhadi Boutaled and appointed him minister of state for information; Mansouri ben Ali, and appointed him minister for administrative affairs; and Driss Slaoui, and appointed him director general of the National Company for Investments. The king also received Izz ad-Din Ksus and appointed him minister for tourism; and Abd al-Latif Jawahri, and appointed him minister delegated to the prime minister.

INFORMATION MINISTER REJECTS CAMP DAVID RESULTS

JN101039Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0824 GMT 10 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 October--Moroccan Information Minister Mohamed Larbi Khattabi declared that his country rejects the Camp David summit results and adheres to the resolutions of the Rabat Arab summit conference.

Khattabi said in a statement published today in the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS that his country will not go back on the Rabat resolutions even if all the other Arab states do. He added that his country has rejected the Camp David results because Morocco recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the entry of three Israeli journalists into Morocco on the eve of President as-Sadat's visit to that country, Khattabi said that he had no knowledge of the subject and that it was likely that the journalists had entered in the company of President as-Sadat with non-Israeli passports.

Regarding his country's relations with Algeria, the Moroccan minister said that his country will not stand with hands tied vis-a-vis Algeria's repeated aggressions on the Moroccan border. The minister held Algeria responsible for the behavior of the POLISARIO Front which, he said, is financed by Algeria.

MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON BOUMEDIENE'S LETTER

LD070034Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] As is known, His Majesty King Hassan II sent a letter of protest to the Algerian president in the wake of the aggression against the region of Hassi Tilemsi. The Algerian president sent a reply to his majesty the king. In this respect, the Ministry of Information released a communique containing a few remarks on the letter from the Algerian president. Here is the text of the communique:

The message through which President Houari Boumediene replied to his majesty's letter prompts the following basic remarks:

First, President Boumediene wonders whether it is still possible to establish direct contact between Morocco and Algeria in order to clear up the political atmosphere in the Arab Maghreb region after the recent positions taken by the two sides respectively concerning the Palestinian question. President Boumediene questions this possibility as if, with regard to the Palestinian question, an insurmountable wall stands between Morocco and Algeria, which will necessarily lead to a stalemate in any dialog between them on the problem of tension in the Arab Maghreb;

Morocco's position is clear: Morocco stands by the resolutions of the 1974 Rabat conference which, contrary to the 1967 Khartoum conference, opened the door for initiatives for a peace based on justice, and gave the green light for action toward an inclusive settlement of the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the basis of justice for the legitimate rights of the people; Morocco has never swerved from this line, unlike Algeria, which has considered that it has the right to adhere to rejection, thus adopting the position of a minority of member of the Arab League, while the majority of the league's member states still adopt Morocco's position, loyal to the Rabat summit resolutions.

Nonetheless, Morocco's desire for peace leads it to believe in tackling the tension prevailing in the region in a positive spirit, unaffected by differences of attitudes to the Arab issue.

Second, the Algerian president's message reaffirms the attachment of Algeria to the Ifren treaty, and to the 1972 conventions which, in fact, constitute a framework for an inclusive settlement of the border disputes and lay the foundations for overcoming them in the context of comprehensive economic cooperation. At that time, Morocco obtained all guarantees and affirmations from Algeria that the latter would help it achieve its territorial unity and retrieve the rest of its usurped parts, foremost of which is the Western Sahara.

Why, after that, did Algeria go back on its position? What made Algeria brandish other slogans that contradict national territorial unity, after blessing the intention of Morocco and Mauritania to liberate the Sahara at the Nouadhibou conference and at subsequent meetings? Algeria's president declared at the Rabat conference that he blessed the Moroccan-Mauritanian agreement, and that Algeria had no ambitions regarding the Sahara, regarding what the soil and subsoil of the Sahara contain--as he put it.

Third, Morocco is delighted to see that the message of President Boumediene lauds Moroccan-Algerian cooperation and its achievements in the past, in the interest of the two peoples and to see that the message contained nostalgia for the period of cooperation between the two countries, a period distinguished by mutual understanding and coordination of efforts. However, we are entitled to wonder: Does this cooperation accord with Algeria expelling 40,000 Moroccan citizens recently, citizens who coexisted with their Algerian brothers on the soil of Algeria, for just one crime: their being Moroccan nationals? That came at a time when Morocco was host to an important Algerian colony, enabling them to earn a living in Morocco and treating Algerians in a manner reflecting the true spirit of brotherhood which Morocco nurses toward the brotherly people of Algeria. Furthermore, does this cooperation accord with organizing gangs, and equipping them in order to attack Morocco at home and kill innocent people in their own land and territory? Not content with this, Algeria launches its regular army into attacks against Moroccan territory, which is not disputed even by Algeria, in accordance with the 1972 conventions to which Boumediene adheres--as he said.

Fourth, we agree with the Algerian president that the Saharan problem must be solved through political means. But the Algerian president, in these conditions, should choose between political means and the means of encouraging aggression, and even taking part in aggression, so that he can be logical with himself and loyal to his conceptions.

Lastly, we are open to dialog, we accept any mediation and we welcome the forthcoming outcome of the action of the African wise men [African Wise Men Committee, charged by the OAU to look into the Sahara problem] regarding the question of existing tension.

But like the Algerian president, we have principles too, to which we are attached, and to which we give priority in our political options. The most sacred of these principles is the defense of the integrity of our national territory and our sovereignty.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION STRONGLY CRITICIZES FORMER LABOR LEADERS

LD110827Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 5 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Abdelhay Sghaier editorial: "Because the Talks Were Not Broken Off..."]

[Excerpts] These days certain events tear the thick veil being used to disguise the truth. As the curtain falls, the first thing reestablished is the truth; the very same truth which some people have gone out of their way to betray. It is futile to claim that the talks with the former trade union leadership were broken off by the government--the facts obstinately refute this. It is futile to try to clear one's name--when it is too late--by using this alleged split as an excuse, since evidence given to the state security court confirmed that the government at no time swerved from its desire to continue the dialog. The truth emerging has the great merit of unmasking the plans and revealing the iniquity of certain forms of behavior, which history will record as an example of what sincere patriots in a free country must avoid at all costs.

The Tunisian people do not forget. Those who seek adventure by brandishing slogans, which ill conceal their authors' dangerous plans, soon meet the fate which the conscience of the masses and, if need be, the law reserve for such apostles of destruction. For the dream of those who wanted to change the country's institutions and modify its political orientation through a criminal upheaval is well and truly over.

Others too still cherish this dream secretly. Brandishing different slogans, they preach a line of conduct which they immediately take care to contradict in practice. They are not afraid to contradict themselves and underestimate the anger of the masses at their contradictions. The fact is that, having been brought up in the harem with archaic traditions, they still see the people as a negligible quantity and continue to discourse in the comfort of salons. Then, as soon as a few problems appear in the country, they hasten to grossly exaggerate the truth of the matter and to write column after column in pure scholastic tradition. Sometimes they even enter into unnatural alliances, ready to denounce them as soon as they prove compromising or dangerous.

The adversaries of dialog are never short of ideas to find excuses for sabotaging it. There is so much inconsistency, lack of substance and irresponsibility in the language and behavior of certain political maneuverers, which shows that political morality cannot be flouted without running serious risks. The adversaries of dialog, whether they are ideologists, people with vague ideas, politicians badly in need of a seat, or quite simply agents in the service of some foreign power, are doomed--thanks to the permanent nature of dialog and cooperation in Tunisia--to continue crossing the desert forever.

Labor Leaders Sentenced

LD101425Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The State Security Court late last night passed down the following sentences:

Habib Achour and Abderrazak Ghorbal: 10 years with hard labor;

Salih (Likbash), (Hassan Hammoudia) and (Kheireddin Salhi): 8 years with hard labor;

(Mohamed Salah Ben Kaddour), (Mustapha Gharbi), (Faid Baccouche), (Salah Abrour): 6 years with hard labor;

(Mohamed Ezzeddine), (Abdelhamid Belaid), (Ismail Sahbani), (Mohamed Dahhum), (Mohamed Mongi Chaari) and (Abderrazak Ayoub): 5 years with hard labor;

(Mohamed Dami): 6 months, taking in account that the charge against him falls within Article 388 of the labor statute;

(Abdelaziz Bouraoui), (Abdesselem Djerad), (Said Kadhi), (Said Haddad), (Ali Amri), (Nour Eddine Bahri), (Ahmed Kahlaoui), (Mohamed Salah Kheriji) and (Mohamed Taji): 6 months suspended sentence, taking into account that the charge against them falls within Provision 388 of the labor law.

The court also decided to dismiss the charges against (Sadoq Alluoche), (Messaou Hamida), (Bechir Mabrouk), (Mohamed Chelli), (Hassine Ben Rehouma), and (Aziz az-Zawwadi).

The court decided that the convicted will have to bear legal costs. The court also took a decision calling for striking attorney Mohamed (Ben Amina) off the list of attorneys for 2 years in implementation of Article 17 of the constituent law of the State Security Court, which rebukes the lawyer for challenging the court in session and on the basis of the same article the court decided to issue a warning to attorney Noureddine (Widadi), and that this be recorded in their files.

The hearing was adjourned about 0110 today.

WESTERN SAHARA

WESTERN SAHARAN THREE-POINT SETTLEMENT PLAN OUTLINED

PA101918Y Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Mauritania, 10 Oct (AFP)--Algeria, Libya and Mauritania are backing a three-point settlement plan for the Western Sahara dispute which could lead to the establishment of a Saharan state, reliable sources said here today.

The Saharan state would be geographically isolated from Morocco under the plan, which, the sources said, had not been accepted by Rabat or by the POLISARIO independence movement.

Under the first point of the plan, Morocco would cede to Mauritania a strip of territory between the 24th parallel north of Dakhla (formerly Villa Cisneros) and the present frontier between the two countries.

The sources said the aim was to separate the two parts of the former Spanish Sahara formed after the territory was partitioned by Mauritania and Morocco and meet Rabat's wish that no other state, with the exception of Mauritania, should be formed on Morocco's southern flank.

The sources added that the second point of the plan would allow Saharan refugees in the Tindouf area in Algeria and also those in Moroccan-controlled Sahara to move to the Mauritanian Saharan province of Tiris el Gharbia.

The third point of the plan calls for a referendum to [be] held under Organisation of African Unity control in Tiris el Gharbia. The three choices would be independence, federation with Mauritania or total integration with Mauritania.

Observers here believed the plan could constitute a basis for negotiations and that in its present form would be unacceptable to both the POLISARIO, which is demanding independence for the whole of the Sahara province, and Morocco, which has up to now refused to give up an inch of its Saharan territorial gains.

Meanwhile Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Mohamed confirmed here yesterday that Mauritanian officials had held several secret contacts with the POLISARIO recently.

In Algiers today, the AL CHAAB newspaper called these contacts disappointing. Quoting Saharan sources, the paper said that POLISARIO feared the Mauritanians were playing for time, following the conciliatory policy announced after the overthrow in a coup d'etat last July of former President Moktar Ould Daddah.

FIGHTING EXPECTED TO RESUME IN BEIRUT

TA101203Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 10 Oct 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Unprecedented tension and surprising developments were noted in Beirut last night where it can be expected that fighting will be resumed on a larger scale than before. Military correspondent Roni Dani'el obtained reports about this from authoritative sources. He reports about it on the telephone:

Soviet citizens were evacuated last night from Beirut and transferred by air to various destinations in Europe. The surprising evacuation of the Soviet citizens included embassy employees and others staying in Beirut for business reasons.

Parallel to this activity the Syrians last night transferred many artillery units from Syria to Lebanon and are concentrating these units around Beirut, thus significantly reinforcing their already large artillery deployment near the Lebanese capital. Travellers who reached the good fence from the western front, from the Tyre region, also told of unprecedented tension in that front and that exchanges of fire took place between terrorist units and UN soldiers during the night. The terrorists are reinforcing their units there on an unprecedented scale. All these preparations indicate a possibility of a large-scale offensive initiated by the Syrians. It is possible that terrorist forces will also take part.

U.S. SAID TO FAVOR SYRIANS IN UN BEIRUT FORCE

TA101058Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct 78 p 3 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The United States is now examining the possibility of proposing to the UN Security Council to transfer a UN emergency force to Beirut in the framework of which Syrian Army units will function.

Authoritative elements in the UN command in Jerusalem yesterday disclosed that this U.S. tendency was noticeable in the talks preceding the convening of the Security Council in which the recommendation for a cease-fire in Beirut was accepted.

In contacts with U.S. elements and senior commanders of the UN emergency force, the possibility was discussed of setting up a UN force containing Syrian units in addition to army units transferred to Lebanon by other Arab countries including Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

It is possible that in the Lebanese president's contacts in Riyadh the U.S. proposal was raised for discussion.

The U.S. elements thus want to incorporate the Syrian force into the units and to neutralize the Syrian opposition to the stationing of a UN force in Lebanon. At this stage the U.S. proposal is being examined. According to sources in the UN headquarters in Jerusalem, it can be implemented, thus preventing another conflagration in Beirut.

WEIZMAN, ISRAELI OFFICIALS ON WASHINGTON TALKS

TA100820Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter will meet, at his initiative, with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan this afternoon.

Although the meeting is described as a courtesy call, it is almost certain that the two will exchange evaluations regarding the conduct of the negotiations which are to begin the day after tomorrow. The Israeli delegation spent the night in New York. Over the last few hours Dan Shilon, our correspondent there, collected several of the evaluations rife among the delegation toward the opening of the talks.

Israel evaluates that the voices coming from Egypt insisting on tying the negotiations on a peace treaty with it with a discussion on the future of Judaea and Samaria are voices directed at the ears of the Arab world and are not any form of expression of Egyptian conditions likely to block the way to the completion of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. It is the Israeli evaluation that Egypt wants to complete the deliberations in Washington as quickly as possible, or at least at the same speed with which Israel wants to complete them. However, despite this evaluation, nobody is for the moment prepared to predict that the negotiations which are to begin this week will end in less than 2 weeks. This will be the first question Israel will lay on the discussions table. [Other problems are] the question of the compensation Israel will receive for handing over the At-Tur oil wells, problems springing from the first withdrawal stage and also from the final stage. One of them is connected with the airspace to be left in Israel's hands for civilian flights and perhaps also for military flights. Israel is likely to present Egypt with a request for air corridors for international flights and even for in country flights. It will also make an attempt to obtain Egyptian permits for the passage of Israeli Air Force planes over Egyptian territory on the way to and from the new training areas to be allocated to the air force.

The final withdrawal stage will be made dependent by Israel on the date of the completion of the new air bases. On this point, Israel will turn to the U.S. administration with requests in the sphere of financing and additional security procurement and, on this festive occasion, if it indeed will be festive, they may respond in the positive.

Last night, less than an hour after the defense minister arrived here, the two ministers, Dayan and Weizman, closeted themselves for a short consultation. At its end we heard the following remarks from the minister of defense: [begin recording]

[Weizman] I expect that the talks will, in the end, lead to a peace agreement which will be signed by the prime minister and the president of Egypt at quite an early stage, although speed should not be the determining factor, but thoroughness in the contents of the document.

[Shilon] Two or 3 weeks of deliberations are being mentioned. Are any difficulties expected?

[Weizman] I do not know. I would not want--I would not want today to make evaluations. I would prefer, first of all, to meet on Thursday and when the conference opens we will understand--we will decide for ourselves what the agenda is, what the issues are. I believe that in less than a week from today it would be hard to give a reasonable and basic evaluation.

[Shilon] Voices have reached us from Egypt saying that the Egyptians also want to put forward the question of Judaea and Samaria in this discussion. Our position 2 or 3 days ago, as I imagine, was to discuss our treaty with Egypt only. How do you react to the new voices from Egypt?

[Weizman] First, I do not react to voices, but I will hear the voices from the other side of the table in another few days and I will react to those voices and not to those coming from one or another newspaper, with all due respect to the Egyptian press. And, second, as you said, the position of the Israeli Government is just as you put it. We are discussing a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Me'ir Rosenne, is bringing with him a detailed draft of a peace agreement with Egypt. To what extent the draft he is bringing will resemble the final agreement to be signed is still difficult to know. Today the delegation leaves for Washington and it will spend Yom Kippur in the U.S. capital and the day after tomorrow, after the ceremonial opening ceremony in the White House, the practical talks will open. Dan Shilon, New York.

WEIZMAN PREVENTED SHARON INCLUSION IN DELEGATION

TA100834Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] It was learned yesterday that despite the agreement reached at the prime minister's residence on Friday about the composition of Israel's representation in the talks with Egypt in Washington (the agreement endorsed by the cabinet plenum the day before yesterday), there were still last-minute attempts by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon to be included in the delegation leaving for Washington.

According to reliable sources, Minister Sharon talked with the prime minister on Saturday and Sunday mornings. The prime minister had from the very beginning supported Sharon's participation in the delegation. Sharon's main argument was his good knowledge of the Sinai Peninsula.

According to the sources, when Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman learned on Sunday morning--perhaps from Sharon himself--of the prime minister's agreement to Sharon's participation in the delegation he called the prime minister and told him that he was opposed to Sharon's inclusion in the delegation and that he himself is the expert for the Sinai.

The defense minister added that when the issue of the settlements is discussed in the course of the negotiations he has no objection to Sharon's participation in his capacity as agriculture minister. According to one version, Weizman reacted to Sharon's argument of being an expert for the Sinai by saying: "Ze'ev Vilnay [a geographer] is a greater expert."

The sources also added that in view of the defense minister's opposition, shared by the deputy prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, the prime minister withdrew his support for Sharon's candidacy and went back to supporting Friday's agreement. It was noted that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was also of the opinion that "the agriculture minister had nothing to look for in the political negotiations."

Minister Sharon's confidants denied this absolutely, claiming there is not a grain of truth in this story.

ISRAEL TO DEMAND FINANCIAL COMPENSATION FROM EGYPT

TA100856Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 10 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Israel will submit to Egypt a demand for payment of financial compensation for damages it incurred in the war and losses to be incurred as a result of the withdrawal.

The Finance Ministry has begun gathering the information needed for the preparation of the list of required compensation. These will include: losses caused in the war, expenditures on the military installations and the roads network left by Israel upon the evacuation of the Sinai by the IDF.

In order to prepare the list, Finance Ministry experts are making visits together with Defense Ministry officials and other elements.

It is expected that economic experts will join the Washington discussions about the signing of the peace treaty.

WEST BANK RADICALS ATTACK MODERATES ON PEACE ACCORDS

TA101013Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 10 Oct 78 p 8 TA

[Text] Calls to take revenge on the traitors who want to apply the autonomy plan in the territories appear in slogans and leaflets disseminated in Nabulus yesterday. Together with this, Dr (Nafz Nazl), the dean of the political sciences faculty at Bi'r Zayt College issued a statement explaining why he participated in the meeting with roving U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton in Jerusalem.

In the announcement, Dr (Nazl) attacks those who wanted to harm him personally, noting that he was indeed one of the West Bank and Gaza Strip personages who met with Atherton since he deemed it necessary to hear Atherton's views regarding the implications of the Camp David agreements and since he also wanted to explain to Atherton his positions.

"I did not intend to sit down with Atherton secretly. I simply wanted to hear views and to relate them later to my students," says Dr (Nazl) in his announcement.

Attorney ('Aziz Shihadah) from Ramallah who participated in that meeting also issued an announcement that he went to hear Atherton since he believes that the Palestinians have missed many opportunities to settle their problem and they may be missing another such opportunity now.

Other personages who participated in the meeting with Atherton at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem also announced that they wanted to hear first hand information about the Camp David agreements and their implications with regard to the future of the Palestinians. They also expressed views opposing the plan to the roving ambassador.

PLO supporters in the West Bank continue incitement against the moderates who participated in the meeting with Atherton, and some were even called traitors.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria says that the PLO supporters are disseminating rumors about various personages to the effect that they are apparently cooperating with Egypt, Israel and the United States in the implementation of the autonomy in the territories.

These personages have begun to defend themselves by saying they are not maintaining any such contacts.

(Hikmat al-Masri), the former chairman of the Jordanian parliament, for example, who visited Jordan last week, announced that the rumors being spread about his contacts with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry are not true and that his last visit to the Jordanian capital was private.

Nevertheless, many prefer not to express any opinion until the storm is over.

In the meantime, PLO supporters are planning gatherings in order to plan their struggle against the autonomy in the territories.

It has been learned that moderate personages in the West Bank are receiving phone calls from Egyptian personages in West Europe requesting support for President as-Sadat's initiative and the Camp David agreements.

PLAN FOR 'GUARDING' SETTLEMENTS IN GALILEE DRAWN

TA101047Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 10 Oct 78 p 10 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] A plan to establish 30 observation posts in the Galilee to be manned by Nahal nuclei in the coming 6 months was raised by the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Prof Ra'anan Weitz, in a meeting of the Zionist executive held in Ma'alot last month. Revealing, for the first time, details about the settlement department's plan, Professor Weitz said that the goal of setting up observation posts was to safeguard government-owned land.

HA'AREZ' correspondent says that the action is aimed mainly at preventing the spread and takeover of this land by Arab residents of the Galilee.

Weitz also said at the meeting that half of the state land in the Galilee (over 300,000 dunams) was in the sphere of influence of non-Jewish settlements and some had actually been seized by non-Jews who were making illegal use of them through changing the goal to which the land was assigned.

Every year, Weitz said, the quantity of land that can be taken into account for the Galilee development plans declines. The observation posts to be established are intended, according to this plan, in the first stage to safeguard the land, and, in the second stage, to serve as an infrastructure for the establishment of permanent settlements.

According to the plan, one type of observation post will be occupied by about 15 singles and bachelors (Nahal nuclei) and another will be occupied by several families. They will be established at sites where permanent settlements will be established within a few years. It has been learned that the occupation of the inhabitants of the observation posts will be initiated jobs (such as guarding, fencing, pasture, forestation). According to the initial planning, preparation for the erection of these observation posts will end in January 1979 and the actual building will be completed in May 1979. I learned that the plan will soon be submitted for approval by the Jewish Agency Executive and the government.

HA'AREZ' correspondent has learned that although the preparation of this plan began before the Camp David talks, it is receiving, according to its initiators, a greater practical accent following the endorsement of the Camp David framework agreements by the Knesset.

HA'AREZ' correspondent says that this plan for the establishment of the 30 observation posts-settlements in the Galilee and another plan of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department to set up a bloc of settlements in Pithat Shalom intended for the rafah approaches residents) indicate the desire of the settlement department to concentrate now on the implementation of new projects within the boundaries of the green line.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST REMOVAL OF SETTLEMENTS OPENED

TA901629Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Several people opened an information campaign in the Ne'ot Sinai settlement in Yamit District against deserting the settlements. Knesset members Ge'ula Kohen, Moshe Shamir and Rabbi Druckman were among the participants at the opening ceremony of the campaign. They told our correspondent that with the information campaign they are also launching a nonpartisan body whose aim is to oppose uprooting the settlements. Ne'ot Sinai secretary said that his friends are not even prepared to discuss the possibility of evacuation.

KAHANA THREATENS VIOLENT OPPOSITION TO AUTONOMY PLAN

TA091858Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Rabbi Me'ir Kahana, the head of the KAKH Movement, said that his organization possesses arms and consists of thousands of people who oppose an attempt to impose the autonomy regime on Judaea and Samaria and organize in order to set up a Jewish administration in the region. Rabbi Kahana made this statement at a press conference in Tel Aviv. Foreign journalists and television teams attended the conference. He said that the moment the IDF soldiers leave Judaea and Samaria and the military authorities are dismantled, he and his people will regard themselves as free to act according to their own free will. According to him there are many partners to his plan, including some of the Gush Emunim members.

As for the arms possessed by his followers, he said these will under no circumstances be used against IDF soldiers. However, if it is decided to hand over the West Bank to the Arabs and not to a Jewish council or if his people are not allowed to occupy the Hadassa building in Hebron, the arms will be energetically used against the West Bank Arabs.

STATE JUSTIFIES LAND APPROPRIATION NEAR NABULUS

TA082025Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The state attorney has announced to the high court of justice that the territory appropriated by the IDF in the Tubas area near Nabulus and in the settlements in that vicinity comprise a very important element in Israel's defense alinement on that front. Thus, the state attorney reacted to an appeal filed by Tubas landowners against the appropriation of their lands.

Correspondent Moshe Negbi says that the reference is to an area of 200 dunams appropriated by the IDF last year. At the time, a Nahal settlement was established there and after it became a civilian settlement, its inhabitants sought to cultivate a part of the lands that were appropriated. The inhabitants of Tubas claim that the development and settlement activity in the area contradict the Geneva Convention as they are not for security needs. The state attorney submitted to the high court a letter written by the coordinator of the activities in the territories, Maj Gen Avraham Orli confirming the security needs which necessitated the appropriation of the lands.

The state attorney also claimed that the regional defense system, including the settlements, have now become the focus for political negotiations and that the courts should not intervene in political issues.

The appeal will be continued the day after tomorrow.

COURT ORDER AGAINST WEIZMAN, W. BANK COMMANDER

TA101232Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The supreme court of justice this morning issued an order nisi against the minister of defense and the commander of the Judaea and Samaria district at the request of landowners in the Tubas region, northwest of Nabulus. The claimants are 13 local landowners. They point out that 2 years ago the military government issued a closure order for the above-mentioned territory, for military needs. A year later another order permitted the Jewish settlers in Beqa'ot A and Beqa'ot B to plow and cultivate these lands. The claimants complain that the take-over order is not legal. The court has ordered the people against whom the order is issued to explain, within 2 months, why they did not order the military personnel and the settlers to vacate these lands.

MA'ARIV: SETTLEMENTS TO BE FROZEN FOR 3 MONTHS

TA080935Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Oct 78 p 2 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] Israel has made it clear to Washington that it does not intend to continue with additional correspondence on the matter of the freeze of settlements in Judaea and Samaria since this has been totally clarified on the basis of the notes taken by Israel of the talks it held on this matter in Camp David and Washington, including a direct talk between Prime Minister Begin and President Carter.

Political circles in Jerusalem made this statement in reaction to reports from Washington at the end of the week that the president was still awaiting another letter of clarifications on the matter of Israeli commitment to freeze the settlements during the negotiations period. Prime Minister Begin has recently made it clear that the commitment he gave on this matter pertained only to the period of negotiations with Egypt, namely to a 3-month period only, and not as the Americans want, to interpret the commitment as one promising not to set up new settlements during the entire negotiations period, namely during the coming 5 years.

The prime minister stated a few days ago via the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, that things on this matter "are completely clear."

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan who was also present during the talks on this matter in the United States made it clear to Washington that there is indeed no room for misunderstandings on this matter and that things, as presented by the prime minister, are accurate. (As is well known, the prime minister made his statement after he checked the notes of the talk he held with President Carter, a talk during which Prof Aharon Baraq made notes.)

It is assumed in Jerusalem that in the wake of these clarifications the United States will stop bringing up the question of freezing the settlements.

BEGIN NOT ASSURED OF DECISIVE MAJORITY IN HERUT

TA081811Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 78 p 9 TA

[Amnon Barzilay commentary]

[Excerpts] Surprisingly and almost effortlessly MK Ge'ula Kohen gained a victory at the end of the week. The Herut Executive convening especially in order to condemn her personal attack against Prime Minister Begin and her positions against the Camp David agreements, surprisingly cancelled its meeting. [paragraph continues]

The head of the Herut Executive, Mr Avraham Schechterman, indeed raised religious reasons for the cancellation of the proposal to condemn MK Kohen, but it is ridiculous to think that this is the true reason. For the ears of over 50 executive members who came to Mezudat Ze'ev for this special meeting Schechterman quoted Begin's remarks that since these are the 10 days of repentance colleagues should not be condemned for remarks they had made.

Begin's disciples were quick to interpret Begin's intervention as his spirit of tolerance and democracy. However, this was differently interpreted by sober activists in the movement. The cancellation of the meeting was a hint that Begin and his confidantes feared that a majority would not be consolidated in the Herut Executive against Ge'ula Kohen. Even if the executive had condemned MK Kohen's behavior at the Knesset plenum 2 weeks ago, it cannot be assumed that its decisions would have served the interests of the Herut Movement leader.

Begin's inability to achieve what he wants in his party's executive--as expressed in the rebellion of his confidant, Minister Without Portfolio Hayyim Landau, and in the vote of the Knesset members who are Ezel and Lehi veterans in addition to the fear of a convention of the Herut center--all this indicates an additional stage in the process of the prime minister's severance from his party.

The central question occupying the Herut activists today at Mezudat Ze'ev is whether their leader and prime minister still enjoys the trust of his party. This puzzle has not yet been solved since Begin has avoided holding a political discussion in the Herut center since his return from the United States. It is reasonable that if Begin thought he would gain an easy victory and win a decisive majority in support of the agreements he would have urgently called for a meeting of the Herut center and for a decision. For the time being, the meeting of the Herut center is being delayed by various maneuvers that forced the opponents of the agreements to turn to the courts.

The legal interpretation given to the party constitution is that the center must convene once a month. The last time a discussion was held by the center was 10 September while Begin and Defense Minister Weizman were at Camp David. However, it does not appear that the Herut Executive will convene the center next week. According to its interpretation, the center can be convened as late as 31 October without violating the constitution. Time is now the most vital commodity of Begin's and Weizman's followers. Time will enable their followers "to work" on the center members if the agreements are presented for a vote.

One of the assessments is that about 90 percent of "those ideologically committed" in the Herut center will vote against the Camp David agreements. These are activists who have been members of the Herut Movement since its establishment, since they uphold, in one way or another, the principle of the greater Israel. They do not accept the shift manifested by Begin and continue to adhere to their view. However, some of the activists of this group also think that their political power within the party should be separated from their ability to stand up to Begin in the political struggle.

In today's Herut center which numbers about 700 members--Ezel and Lehi veterans and people of the Arens and Rom type constitute a minority. The majority gains its raison e'etre from Begin's word and is nurtured on Herut ideology derived from his speeches and articles. They are in the Herut Movement first and foremost because of Begin and Begin's personality and have therefore also accepted his arguments in the various confrontations he had when he was head of the opposition.

It is possible that Begin has made a tactical mistake in his calculations. He avoided convening his party center because he is not sure of it; after he gained such an impressive majority at the Knesset vote, a different balance in the vote may be interpreted as a failure. However, it is worth remembering that the concessions of the Sinai and the Rafah approaches were a relatively easy obstacle to overcome.

In the Likud's platform for the last elections there is no mention of the Israeli-Egyptian border, although the last Herut conference decided that the border with Egypt in times of peace "will pass inside the Sinai." The really big difficulty will revolve around the future of Judaea and Samaria. When this issue arises on the agenda the tension will increase, especially when it becomes clear what is behind Begin's announcement that settlement in the West Bank has been frozen for 3 months only.

"Begin"--one of his supporters at the Knesset vote explains--"would have had to resign within a short time if he had returned from the United States without an agreement. I can promise that Begin will not fall on the Egyptian question; as for Judaea and Samaria--this is a different story."

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES

TA101230Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, Dr Moshe Sharon, is proposing establishing in Israel a school of higher education for the study of the Islamic religion. In this institution Qadis, Imams and teachers will be trained and general Islamic culture will be taught at the academic level. Dr Sharon is proposing establishing this school and financing its operations from the waqf money. Today this is distributed in small sums for many objectives. The ministries of religion and education will also participate and perhaps also a fund which will be established from the contributions of the Moslems in Israel. The prime minister's adviser is advising establishing the school of higher education for Islamic studies in the Hassan Beq Mosque in Jaffa, to make it a branch of the Tel Aviv University and, in time, it may be possible to create a link between it and (Al-Azhar) in Cairo.

STATISTICS ON EARNINGS OF ARAB WORKERS

TA101015Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Workers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip earned nearly a billion Israeli pounds this past year from their work in Israel. Last month there was another increase in the number of these workers, who are employed via the employment offices, and the number totalled a little more than 50,000. The largest branch was construction: nearly 15,000 workers. At the distribution of certificates to those finishing a course in Bayt Jala professional training center, the adviser to the minister of labor, Shelomo 'Amir, reported that there are now eight such centers. Since the 6-Day War 16,000 inhabitants have learned various professions in them.

SHAH ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF MAJLIS, SENATE

LD0709444Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Speech from the throne by the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, to a joint session of the Majlis and Senate in Tehran on 6 October--recorded]

[Text] By the grace of God, we have the pleasure to open the 1357-1358 [1978-79] session of the Majlis and the Senate. We wish success to the legislative power of Iran in the new year in carrying out the important responsibilities within its legal and national duties.

As you recall, in the period between the last and present sessions important changes have taken place in the country as a result of the implementation of the policy to promote democratic liberties and create political liberalization.

As we pointed out earlier, when the issue concerns a society comprised of a people fully aware of their rights and at the same time their duties and responsibilities, implementation of any drastic work in it obviously necessitates the free and conscientious participation of everyone. It was to secure this very freedom and awareness of the people that attempts have been made to further liberalize the political climate. Needless to say, such an attempt was expected to involve rapid changes and movements within the society, consequently leading to disorder and conflicts at all levels, which were not unexpected at all. However, considering the special situation in Iran today, the unprecedented economic leap, the extraordinary speed of industrial progress, as well as the disparity resulting from such a leap in Iranian society, the disorders were coupled in certain instances with an intensity and magnitude which could not have been anticipated. Subsequently, these events led to material and social damages.

Natually, mistakes, excesses and abuses had an effective part to play in creating and spreading the crisis. Meanwhile, there is no doubt that behind-the-scene provocations, as well as extensive plots aimed at precise objectives also played an important role in the aggravation of the situation. However, as we have repeatedly pointed out, these disorders will not deter us from extending democratic freedoms in our country; there is not the slightest doubt that the present liberalization will continue to expand, thus enabling all the Iranian people to go forward toward ever-increasing participation in all aspects of national life, which is the spirit and concept of democracy.

Fortunately, the Iranian constitution, which is respected by everyone, has clearly defined the rights of all classes and individual subjects of the country, be it the monarchy, the executive, legislature, judiciary and especially the majority of the people of the country. In the meantime, this very democracy commits every member of this country to individual as well as social responsibilities, the most important of which are respect for the rights of others and genuinely observing all legal aspects of the law.

The fact that everyone must identify and remain faithful to and defend his political view and [word indistinct] must be realized.

Obviously, both as the head of state and a member of this country, we consider the realization of these principles subject to the independence and sovereignty of the country; for it is only under these circumstances that the realization of national aspirations and meeting other social requirements are possible. Therefore, in view of our responsibility to our nation and Iranian history, we feel it necessary to mention the point that in the present sensitive world situation there is a greater need than ever before for unity and solidarity in defending our independence, freedom and sovereignty.

As for the existence of different views and beliefs concerning the country's various problems, it should be pointed out that not only are they legitimate and lawful rights of every Iranian, but they enjoy full support and confirmation. However, these legitimate rights must not be demonstrated through violating the law or instigating and destroying order and public security, for such a situation will destroy the fiber of the society and will ultimately culminate in the elimination of national independence. This is a fact that not only applies to our country but holds true for all other countries under any government. [Words indistinct] it is quite clear that there is a borderline between freedom and chaos, whereas the first secures happiness and social progress, the second leads society toward losing all types of freedoms.

In our present progressive society, it is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that we must not allow the fruits of the Iranian people's endeavors, which have been brought about through the God-given resources and utilized to create our industrial infrastructure and the progress of a progressive Iran, to be destroyed because of fragmentation and hostility, for these resources belong not only to the present generation but to future generations as well.

We hope that the present extensive measures which are being implemented to promote and strengthen freedom and democracy in our country will also enjoy the simultaneous decisiveness of the judiciary in fighting corruption and prosecuting and punishing all guilty individuals. We also hope that supervision of the complete administration of laws will lend ever-increasing support to the moral and spiritual foundation of Iranian society. Obviously, adherence to the precepts and sublime principles of Islam in strengthening the spiritual foundation will always remain our major guide and inspiration.

On the basis of the country's policy and general goals, the main lines of the policies that will be adhered to in next year's legislation are quite clear. As for our economic policy, it is necessary to continue the rate of growth and economic expansion commensurate with the country's financial, material and manpower capabilities; effective measures must be taken to eliminate bottlenecks and deficiencies, so that the progress of various economic sectors are coordinated. We must endeavor to mobilize all factors contributing to economic expansion; maximum use must be made of the creative power and initiative of the private sector; and necessary measures must be taken to increase the efficiency of workers and farmers.

A progress such as this requires measures to prevent waste and excessive use of the country's resources and to maintain a rational relation between consumption and investment in the country's economy as well as to prevent (?movement) of [word indistinct] incomes toward consumer expenditures as much as possible.

Steps must be taken to implement the program governing expansion of ownership of production units by workers and farmers as well as others; measures must be taken to formulate the necessary provisions for the continuation of such ownership. The direct tax system must be amended in favor or promoting social justice, fair distribution of wealth and encouraging investments in productive activities. Moreover, [words indistinct] and preparation of budgets in a correct manner by various economic sectors, as well as between social welfare expenditures and production, defense and current expenditures, should be dealt with in terms of priorities.

In preparing economic, social and [word indistinct] programs, it is necessary for the government to do its utmost to prevent excesses and waste; the treasury's revenues must be used with compassion on behalf of the people. Furthermore, measures should be taken to create a fair balance between supply and general demand, to establish a permanent and consistent supervision of price fluctuations in order to bring the inflation under control, as far as it relates to domestic policies, but in a manner so as not to cause economic stagnation. In this respect, preventing price increases, especially where they concern foodstuffs, is of great importance.

In the field of industry and mines, government investments should be restricted to industrial infrastructures such as oil, gas, petrochemical, steel, copper, aluminum and machine tools; in the creation of other industrial and mining fields, measures should be taken to encourage and rationally support the private sector. Industrial progress with an acceptable quality and competitive capability in the world market should be taken into consideration more seriously than before, so that the revenues obtained from the country's industry may gradually replace the oil revenues in the future. Our minerals must be identified throughout the country and measures taken not only to make use of them in our industry, but present them to international markets.

The question of agriculture is one of the most important and most vital problems: It was because of this importance that the first principle of Iran's revolution was devoted to this question. So far a profound and fundamental change has taken place in this respect. In the past years our agricultural growth was not such as to meet the needs of Iran's changing society. This deficiency must be remedied as soon as possible so that the farmers, who have become landowners with the abrogation of the landlord-peasant system and implementation of land reform, can enjoy adequate technical and financial aid and fulfill their responsibilities in expanding agricultural production. Naturally, any success in this field is subject to the protection and safeguarding of the prices of important agricultural and livestock produce in favor of farmers and producers. In the meantime, securing welfare measures such as electricity and water in rural areas, as well as providing employment for young farmers in their own professions in villages and country farms, is also necessary.

Agricultural infrastructure operations that began with heavy investments and at great costs must continue with care and economy and must proceed at the necessary pace so as to arrive at full utilization as soon as possible, making its produce available to consumers and thus reduce dependence on agricultural imports. For it is our ultimate goal to make Iran's agriculture self-sufficient.

As for education and training, steps must be taken in the years to come not only to pay attention to the quantitative expansion of education, but to pay more attention to the quality of education. In particular, public participation in this field must become more effective. In order to bridge the big gap between the supply and demand for skilled manpower, measures must be taken to pave the way in the most appropriate manner for the expansion of vocational and technical training in different dimensions and forms, with the assistance of various sectors and institutions of the country. To make this possible, among the most important issues that must be taken into consideration and acted upon are rapid elimination of shortcomings and inadequacies in technical and vocational schools; quantitative and qualitative expansion of teacher training, as well as training of technical and vocational instructors; mobilization and utilization of potential forces of redundant army conscripts with the direct cooperation of government and private sectors and the imperial army; transition of employment records from schools to professional qualification [as heard]; and provision of general and theoretical education through the proper integration of science and its application in all stages of education. Moreover, strengthening faith and religious beliefs in all students and young people is among the principles and duties of the educational system.

The issue of housing and its availability to all Iranian families, as you know, has always been stressed by us. During the last legislative year, in addition to implementation of housing projects by the government and the private sector, necessary measures were taken for people's participation in formulating city planning projects and housing. In this respect, arrangements were made to involve local inhabitants in preparing such projects. Our long-term goal is to provide, in the not too distant future, a housing unit, be it privately owned or leased, for every family. Consequently, considering the country's manpower and building material capabilities as well as resources and financial possibilities, necessary programs, in which the private sector should have a major role, will be prepared and implemented. Moreover, laws and regulations hindering the activities of the private sector and the people will be reviewed, and the restrictions imposed on building constructions will be removed. Furthermore, the government will provide the necessary credit aid and facilities for low-income and middle-income groups. The interest on building loans to low-income groups, especially to civil servants and others, will be adjusted in proportion to the type of the housing unit.

As for health care and medical treatment, measures must be taken on a wider scale than before to enable everyone to participate in a responsible manner in securing the health of individuals as well as of society as a national duty. The government, too, in implementing its national duty, must begin with the most needy social groups and give priority to training, prevention and health. Mobilization and utilization of the capability of serving of the needy people of society should take place with an eye to regional requirements. [passage indistinct]

People's participation in the realization of these principles within the framework of an important national program is, on the one hand, subject to national support and solidarity and, on the other, dependent on the proper payment of taxes. This is virtually some sort of national insurance. Apart from the services undertaken by the government, the private sector too, through private insurance, can insure groups and individuals for more services.

In the field of information and the mass media, the government's policy should be directed toward--parallel with the qualitative and quanitiative expansion of the media--the creation of the most extensive conditions conducive to an open, informative society as well as guiding public opinion toward national interests, strengthening democracy, safeguarding democracy and expanding political awareness.

As for the country's infrastructure, such as ports, roads, railways, motorways, airports and so forth, the present extensive programs must be pursued more decisively in the future; particular attention must be paid to building feeder and rural

The country's defense policy, as we have always pointed out in the past, is based on strengthening the country's defense capability, so that, in addition to safeguarding the country's independence, a favorable atmosphere is brought about conducive to the continuing economic, social and national development and the growth and securing of the people's welfare and prosperity in conditions of peace. Obviously, the Iranian Government, always and in any circumstances, will endeavor to safeguard its legitimate rights.

Our foreign policy has been based on the unalterable principles of a national independent policy, safeguarding the country's independence and territorial integrity, and on fulfilling our role in terms of regional and international politics. This will naturally continue in the future. The foundation of this policy is based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all countries, particularly with the neighboring and coreligionist countries, regardless of their economic, social and political systems, on the basis of mutual advantage and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, preserving and strengthening the foundations of international peace in accordance with the UN Charter and its resolutions, serious cooperation in bringing about full and comprehensive disarmament with effective international supervision, resolving disputes through peaceful means and refraining from the use of force or threats in this connection, and struggling against colonialism and any form of racial discrimination. Obviously, as a Moslem country, efforts to elevate the Islamic world and bring about its daily increasing advancement and greatness are one of the most important objectives of our programs.

Now that the new session of the houses of parliament has begun, we pray to God Almighty for the success of all members of the legislative power in serving the best national interests, taking into account the significant responsibility they have undertaken. We pray to God Almighty for the continuation and survival of democracy and freedom in Iranian society, as well as ever increasing welfare and progress for the Iranian people.

GUARD AT IRAQI CONSULATE IN KHORRAMSHAHR KILLED

LD102126Y Tehran PARS in English 2017 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 10 Oct, (PANA)--Six armed men tried to attack the Iraqi Consulate in Khorramshahr this morning. The attackers escaped after shootihg and killing the Iranian guard of the consulate, Karim Gholami.

The six men, driving a van carrying five gallons of gasoline and explosives, stopped at the consulate at 5:30 a.m. today and shot the guard. The group did not damage the consulate building.

IRAQI ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

LD091050Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] On an invitation extended a few months ago by the chief of the supreme commander's staff to the chief of staff of the Army of the Republic of Iraq, Lt Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshel, chief of the staff of the Army of Iraq, arrived in Tehran today at 1030 at the head of a delegation on an official visit. He was welcomed at Mehrabad Airport by Gen Gholamreza Azhari, chief of the supreme commander's staff.

SOME WORKERS BACK ON JOB, OTHERS REMAIN ON STRIKE

LD101934Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] While go-slow and strike action continued in a number of government organizations, some workers went back to work today. The strike by the staff of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance continued today. One of their demands, concerning forming their union, was discussed. The staff of the Plan and Budget organization continued their strike today.

Following a request by the new minister of health and welfare some of the employees went back to their desks today. The minister of health and welfare has said that he will do all in his power to meet the staff's demands. Meanwhile, the employees at the Awqaf Organization put their demands to Mr Kani, the minister of state and supervisor of the Awqaf Organization. Mr Kani has assigned a commission to inquire into the staff's demands and report the results.

The staff at the Ministry of Arts and Culture today put their 25-point demands to the minister for investigation. One of their demands concerns a review of Iran's cultural policy with the aid of experts and competent people, as well as higher pay, fringe benefits and housing.

This evening member of the board of directors of the Rey, Momtaz and Tehran Cotton Textile Mills Unions and the directors of these mills' Housing Cooperative Union met with Kazem Bedi'i, minister of labor and social affairs, and put their demands to him. Their demandsinclude higher wages, fringe benefits and housing allowance. In response, the minister said that with tax exemption on the first 20,000 rials monthly wages, housing allowance and food allowance recently introduced, the workers' purchasing power had increased on the average by 35 percent. Regarding limited employment of foreign workers, the labor minister said, this is something for the workers to do by filling the existing vacuum by acquiring the necessary skills so that there would not be any need for foreign workers. This has been done at the Mazanderan Textile Mill where there is no foreign worker in employment.

Workers at all the Tehran youth palaces, as well as those in the provinces, have announced their 8-point demands. This morning, however, the strike by the employees of the land organization of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development was broken. According to our reporter the minister of housing and urban development went to the organization's building this morning and asked them to go back to work and send their representatives to the ministry for discussion of their demands.

The employees at the Tehran Advanced School of Commerce announced their 27-point demands in a statement today.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES GET HOUSING LOAN INCREASE

LD111030Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The cabinet meeting which was held yesterday evening under Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami discussed various government affairs, the demands of government employees and solutions to end the go-slows that have come about in the country in recent days. The minister of education and training informed the cabinet of the result of his talks with the representatives of educational institutions.

After the meeting Manuchehr Azmun, the minister of state for executive affairs, said that the cabinet considered the bill on the payment of housing loans to government employees and the final result of this will be announced at the next cabinet meeting. Regarding the outstanding points of this bill, which has been prepared with the cooperation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, the Plan and Budget Organization, the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization and the Central Bank, Azmun said: The minimal housing loan has been increased from 1.75 million rials to 2 million rials and it is expected that at the initial stage of the extension of the housing loan scheme, about 60 billion rials of credit for 20,000 residential units will be needed.

According to the proposed bill, the interest of housing loans for government employees will be between 4 and 6 percent and the repayment period is contemplated to be 20 to 25 years.

AFP: STUDENTS, SECURITY FORCES CLASH IN TEHRAN

NC111147Y Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct 11 (AFP)--Students and security forces clashed today outside Tehran University and several shots were fired, according to unconfirmed accounts of witnesses.

Iranian universities have been on strike since their autumn opening date, Oct. 7, in a protest against martial law and alleged government restrictions on academic freedom.

Staffs of the two main newspapers ETTELAAT and KAYHAN stopped work today. They accused martial law officers of "trying to impose a sort of censorship." Newspapers have enjoyed unprecedented freedom of speech the last few weeks.

NEW NIRTO MANAGING DIRECTOR APPOINTED

LD101236Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A general meeting of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization [NIRTO] has elected Dr Naseroddin Shah-Hoseyni NIRTO managing director. Dr 'Ameli-Tehrani, minister of information and tourism, this afternoon introduced Dr Naseroddin Shah-Hoseyni as the new managing director to a meeting of the directors and senior officials of NIRTO.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 8 OCTOBER

LD082216Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The Cabinet held a meeting under President Taraki at the People's House from 1000 to 1300 today. At the outset, President Taraki reported to the Cabinet on the situation at home and abroad. Afterward, Finance Minister Misaq reported to the Cabinet on his participation in the recent World Bank governors' annual meeting. Later the Cabinet considered the Interior Ministry proposal on municipal matters and exemption from municipal tax for certain categories of rents.

The ministry of radio and television is to be provided with over 4.5 million afghanis by the Finance Ministry to meet its budget requirements.

"The Cabinet, at this meeting, ratified the following agreement: On agreement on consulting engineering for the hydroelectric project of Khanabad with an India company; the agreement for the economic and technical feasibility study of a new chemical fertilizer plant with the Soviet Union; and the agreement on the provision of drilling equipment for the oil and gas exploration in the northern region for 1979 and 1980 with the USSR. The Cabinet also approved the following agreements: An agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation with the GDR; an agreement with the GDR on air transport; a trade agreement with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and a transport and transit agreement for goods and passengers by surface with the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR, SRV, ALGERIA

Agreement With USSR

LD082218Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] An agreement for the purchase of equipment, materials and spare parts required at the oil exploration project of the northern region for 1979 and 1980 was signed between the governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the USSR in Kabul today. The instruments of the agreement were signed by Eng Gol Nawaz, director of the Afghan National Oil Institute [ANOI] and (Boris Titov), economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. Eng 'Abdolkafi Rasuli, the deputy minister of mines and industries, was present.

According to this agreement, 3,240 tons of equipment and over 19,250 tons of materials worth R19.1 out of the Soviet credit will be delivered via the Termez Port of Hayratan Port.

SRV Trade Agreement

LDT082220Y Kabul Domestic Service in Pushtu 1530 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] The first trade agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was signed at the Commerce Ministry this morning. The agreement was signed on behalf of the DRA by Sarwar Yuresh, deputy minister of commerce, and on behalf of the SRV by Nguyen Chanh, deputy minister of foreign trade.

On the basis of this agreement, trade between the two countries will take place in a mutual and proportionate manner, and payments in lieu of exports and imports will be made in U.S. dollars or such convertible currency as may be acceptable to both sides.

Similarly, according to this agreement, both sides will facilitate the expansion of trade between them on the basis of friendly relations through the holding of trade fairs, the extension of direct banking relations and other necessary ways.

USSR Navigation Agreement

LDT082222Y Kabul in English to Europe 1400 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A navigation agreement between the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Ministry of Navigation of the USSR was signed at the Ministry of Commerce yesterday. The agreement was signed and its relative documents were exchanged between the representatives of the Department of International Transit and Transport of the Ministry of Commerce and the Department of Central Asian Navigation of the Ministry of Navigation of the Soviet Union at the Ministry of Commerce building.

Based on the agreement, the volume of trade loading and unloading of the import and export goods and transit goods at [word indistinct] and Afghan ports has been increased from (?1,500) tons in 24 hours to 2,400 tons.

Protocol With Algeria

LDT082224Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1600 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A cooperation protocol on oil and gas was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Republic of Algeria in Algiers recently. The protocol was signed on behalf of the DRA by Eng 'Abdolkafi Rasuli, deputy minister of mines and industries, and on behalf of Algeria by that country's secretary general at the Ministry of Energy and Petrochemicals.

Engineer Rasuli, who led the delegation to Algeria, said on his arrival in Kabul today. According to this protocol, arrangements have been made for studies by 70 engineers and technicians of the Afghan National Oil Institute by the Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industries of Algeria at the oil and hydrocarbons installations of Algeria.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE SCORES U.S. FIGHTER SALES TO PAKISTAN

BK061027Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Mr Vajpayee has said that the U.S. decision to supply F-5 fighter planes to Pakistan is highly regrettable. In the background of the history of India and Pakistan, this decision carries the danger of sparking off an arms race in the subcontinent. Pakistan, he said, has a more than adequate military capability. It has increased its armed strength even after it reduced its defense liabilities.

Mr Vajpayee said India wishes Pakistan well and has started the process of normalization of relations. Outside powers should not hamper this process by their interference.